CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
172,000
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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1900. VOL. LXVIII: NO. 13.

Poetry.

MELLIFLUOUS BUT FROSTY

I often go backward 'n fancy
To a winter I long ago knew
In a town known to fame by its musical name,
Which the same it is Kalamazoo.

O, Kalamazoyzle—mazizzle—
Mazazzle—mazeezle—mazoo!
That liquid, harmonious, easy, euphonious
Name known as Kalamazoo!

Where it got such a name I can't tell you,
But I've heard, and I doubt not 'tis true,
There's a mixture of Greek and of Choctaw and Creek
In the make-up of Kalamazoo.

Yet, although the name is so soothing,
The winters don't take the same cue.
They're rasping and rigid, they're frosty and frigid,
Those winters in Kalamazoo.

It stood 28 below zero
And lasted a whole month or two;
My whiskers I froze and my nose and my toes,
That winter at Kalamazoo.

In fact, 'twas so cold for a season
The very air seemed to turn blue;
Though people who knew said that this fact was due
To the swearing 'round Kalamazoo.

Those same people also informed me,
And swore that the statement was true;
When it thawed out in spring that these swear words, 'i jing,
Would explode over Kalamazoo.

There were days that I wished most devoutly,
When "northers" from Canada blew,
For a skin made of leather to stand the cold weather
They had around Kalamazoo.

O, Kalamazouzle—mazazzle—
Mazawzle—mazizzle—mazoo!
With your name I was smitten, but I got frostbitten
When I tackled you, Kalamazoo.
—Denver News.

ADVICE---MASCULINE.

While Cupid sways this mundane sphere,
And men are only human,
She is most wise who won't appear
Too reasonable a woman.

Alack that fate ordained it so!
'Tis passing melancholy;
But naught that Reason e'er can show
Is half so sweet as Folly.

In arrant whims some witchcraft lies
That logic ever misses,
And common sense looks plain to eyes
That seek capricious blisses;

While unto every lover's fire
It adds a wealth of fuel
If she wo doth his love inspire
Is sometimes rather cruel.

Know what you will, mesdames, but know
The acme of all Knowledge
Is Tact, albeit we cannot show
Its chair in any college.

Keep some small foibles—for I deem
You have them, being human—
And so be what you do not seem—
A reasonable woman.
—Beatrice Hanscom in Century.

OUT IN DE COL'.

De li'l' lambs out in de col'—
Dey miss de fol'—dey miss de fol'!
Dey shiver w'en de col' win' blow,
En wonder w'y we lef' 'em so.
Dey ain't no lovin' arms ter hol'
De li'l' lambs, out in de col'.

De win' wail roun' 'em in de night;
De winter rain drown all de light;
Long time ontell dey see de day;
Dey los' de way—dey los' de way!
Dey ain't no lovin' arms ter hol'
De li'l' lambs, out in de col'.
—Frank L. Stanton, in the Atlanta Constitution.

Miscellany.

THE STORY OF HUNTSMAN'S APPLE

From the days of Adam and Eve to the present, man has always "hankered" for apples, and much of his time and energy has been spent in the culture of this king of fruits, says the Kansas City Star. One of the highest products of this culture is the "Huntsman's Favorite." Fruit men say it is one of the fanciest of fancy apples and unsurpassed as a seller. Fine at all times, after mid-winter it is especially good. The only thing that keeps it from being universally cultivated is its irregular bearing. This aristocrat of the orchard frequently misses a year. The beauty of its golden skin, its cream-tinted meat, and its rich, banana-like flavor have won it welcome entrance into many lands.

Well, the "Huntsman's Favorite" originated about forty-five miles southeast of Kansas City. All are welcome to enjoy it, but the people among whom it originated would have it remembered as a gift from Johnson county, Mo., U. S. A. They proudly place it alongside of their great statesmen, their sandstone quarries, their big normal school, and their Pertle Springs.

Here is the story of its origin as told by the old inhabitants: John Huntsman, one of the pioneers of Johnson county,

WHERE JOHN HUNTSMAN LIVED.

came from the South in 1829. He settled in the wilderness ten miles northwest of Warrensburg, or, to speak more exactly, of the spot on which Warrensburg was founded seven years later. The settlements were few, small, and far apart. The hardy pioneer worked, one might almost say, with the ax in one hand and the rifle in the other. He was liable at all hours of the day or night to be attacked by savage Indians or by equally savage wild beasts. One member of a family often stood guard at night while the others slept.

The old Huntsman homestead is half a mile southwest of the quiet little village of Fayetteville. Its present occupant is a young farmer named Charles Cobb. In the yard, just back of his house, stands the old house built by John Huntsman and occupied by him and his family for many years. It has stood the storms of sixty years and seems good for sixty more. The frame is as sound and strong as on the days the "house-raising" took place. That was long before the days of wire nails, and it was fastened together with stout oaken pins. The main part of the house is of logs, covered, long after the original building of it, with weatherboarding. The joists are of walnut three inches thick. Walnut was plentiful then, and not worth $60 to $75 per thousand feet as now. The rafters are round poles and have grown very much "swaybacked." The roof of course has had to be renewed, but the original sheathing boards remain. They are of elm with untrimmed edges and would be three feet in width.

While a young man, John Huntsman went with some of his neighbors to the Sni hills, in Lafayette county, for fruit trees, brought back a lot of seedlings and planted them. One of them produced, in 1835, an apple of such fine flavor and appearance that he called it "Huntsman's Favorite."

Mr. Cobb's orchard, which stands on the same ground, is full of descendants, but the original tree is long since dead. Nothing but the stump remains, and it has mouldered almost to the level of the ground. The oldest living trees of this variety are on the farm of B. D. Schooling about a mile distant. Though half a century old they still bear occasionally.

Many of the older citizens of Fayetteville well remember John Huntsman. He was a most estimable man, a Baptist. He married Nancy Brooks and they raised a large family. As long as he stuck to farming he was successful, but late in life he engaged in selling goods at Fayetteville, and that broke him up. About the close of the civil war he returned in very reduced circumstances to Mississippi. His sister, Miss Hettie, who had long been assisted by the county court, died a few years ago at Fayetteville, aged 80.

MODERN WARS ARE SOON ENDED

Although the existing war in the Transvaal has been protracted in an unusual degree, it is not the longest struggle in which Great Britain has been engaged during the century. Napoleon declared war against England in May, 1803, the previous war between the two countries having only terminated by the treaty at Amiens in October, 1801. The war of 1803 lasted until April, 1814, when Paris surrendered to the allies and Napoleon was sent as prisoner to Elba, where he arrived on the 4th of May. He escaped from Elba in March, 1815, and recommenced the war, which finally terminated with the battle of Waterloo on the 18th of June, 1815, having lasted nearly twelve years. Napoleon was sent as prisoner to St. Helena, where he died in 1821.

The European power that has been most at war during the century has been Turkey—thirty-eight years of it, as against sixty-two of peace. The second on the list is Spain, with thirty-two years of warfare, not counting her last fatal struggle. Then come France with twenty-seven years, Russia with twenty-four and Italy with twenty-three. Great Britain has had no less than twenty-one. Germany, not counting Prussia, follows with fourteen, Sweden with ten and Denmark with nine. Our own country during this century has escaped with three foreign wars, one civil strife, the Philippine insurrection and a baker's dozen of Indian campaigns, the longest of which was the Seminole war.

Effect of Thought.

"Think twice before you answer!" hissed the hero, addressing the heroine.

Here the author broke into a cold sweat.

"What if she should?" gasped this person.

Anybody who has ever written a truly great novel well knows that the effect of the heroine thinking twice in the opening chapters would be to render any further complications quite impracticable.

Pretty much everything depends upon the heroine being a girl who thinks sparingly.—Detroit Journal.

Eggs and Their Uses.

"What is an egg?" asked the school teacher.

"An egg," replied the smart boy, "is something used for settling coffee and actors."—Yonkers Statesman.

An Aim That Fails.

Tammany Clubman—Our aim is to have only tried Democrats in the club.

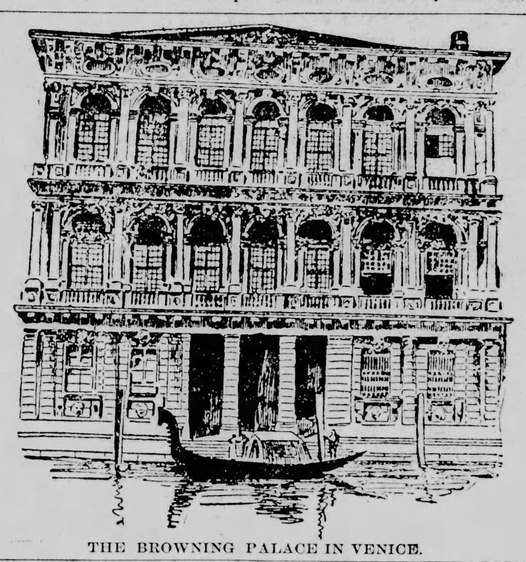
Rank Outsider—Well, you don't succeed, then, for some of them have only been indicted.—New York Tribune.

LEFT A PALACE FOR THE SLUMS

Society is still talking with surprise about the reconciliation between Robert Barrett Browning, of Venice, and his wife, who was Miss Fannie Coddington, of New York, which took place recently during a chance meeting while Mrs. Browning was traveling abroad.

It was believed that Mrs. Browning, who, since her separation from the only son of the great poet and still greater poetess, had lived the life of a religious recluse in this city, had determined to devote her entire life to charitable and religious purposes. Her husband, too, it was thought, had resigned himself to be wedded only to his art for the balance of his life.

Now, it is said, they will resume life together in the quaint old Venetian pal-



THE BROWNING PALACE IN VENICE.

ace, a legacy from the artist's father, and which is filled in every nook and cranny with the memories and souvenirs of the elder Brownings. They went there to live soon after Mr. Browning's father died, in 1888.

Rezzonico is a fine old palace, as palaces go in Italy. It was bought by Mr. Browning in 1886 for $10,000 for a "corner in his old age." It stands on the brink of the Grand canal—the Fifth avenue of Venice—is of marble and was built in the early part of the seventeenth century by a family whose most distinguished member was Pope Clement XIII.

No bride ever had a more romantic homecoming than Mrs. Browning, the younger, after the honeymoon. It was near evening and the last rays of the sinking sun cast a red glow over the lovely Venetian canals.

Her artist-husband, young and handsome, caressed her fondly as their luxurious gondola bore them swiftly and silently through the watery streets of the city, whose very name is a synonym for romance, to the corridor of the palace. Entering the elevator, then the only one in Venice, they ascended to the interior, rich with the best decorations of centuries and the choicest treasures of art.

But life was not all that the bride's enraptured fancy had painted it. What was lacking has never been divulged. Folks on this side only knew that Mrs. Browning suddenly reappeared in the city, sadder, more subdued than of yore, and seemingly devoted to religious work.

For several years she lived in seclusion, doing an immense amount of good in the Italian quarter in connection with the work of Grace Church mission, in East Thirteenth street. Every week she gave a tea at God's Providence House in Broome street, where she talked in their native tongue to hundreds of poor Italian women. Among such her charity was proverbial—New York Evening Journal.

NONE FOR HIM.

Atlanta Constitution.

Two negroes were hoeing cotton on a hot summers' day, when the following occurred:

"Uncle Joe, doan't you wish dat we had lived in dem good ol' days er 'Lijah de profit, when we cud cot under a big shade tree en shet our eyes en have de birds come en feed us lak dey did him?"

Said Uncle Joe: "No, you fol nigger, ef we had live in em days dem white folks wud had dat man Joshua keepin' de sun stan'in' still all de time, en we niggers nebber wud be fru wuck. No, sah!"

THE REDEMPTION OF MAGNELIUS SPOGG

Magnelius Spogg had a fatal gift of fascination.

He knew he had because the Girl told him so. She was not the girl to whom he was engaged. She was built on the rose-leaf plan, and had fluffy hair and baby-ble eyes and spoke with a lisp and clasped her hands when she talked.

The Other Girl—Magnelius' fiance—was hopelessly plain, and couldn't say in seven years all the pretty things the Rose-Leaf Girl could say—and look—in seven seconds. Of course, they had become engaged before the Rose-Leaf Girl hove in sight.

Hence Magnelius spent sleepless nights racking his brain for an excuse to fracture his engagement. In the interim he secretly sent to the Rose-Leaf Girl cartloads of flowers and candy and a lot of other things which serves as separating

"MAGNELIUS, DEAR!" SOBBED HIS FIANCE, THROWING HERSELF AIMLESSLY AT HIM.

machines to part a $12-a-week-clerk from his money.

Then he would send his Fiance a fifteen-cent bunch of past worthy carnations as a salve to his conscience. And she, after kissing the wilted flowers, in an altogether idiotic and unnecessary fashion, would tenderly upbraid Magnelius for spending so much money on her.

That always pleased Magnelius. It was part of his fatal fascination.

The Rose-Leaf Girl's birthday came around. It chanced also to be the Fiance's birthday. Magnelius forgot that. He had other things to think of. He was planning a master stroke.

It was as follows:

To send the Rose-Leaf Girl a four-foot box of American Beauty roses, and to write a brief, regretful note to his Fiance landing a knock-out blow on their engagement.

The day came around.

At the florist's Magnelius inclosed his card with the roses, and on it (being moved by the erratic and erotic muse of poetry) wrote the following lines:

I said your beauty shamed the rose's blush.
You thought the simile was trite, untrue.
But oh! I saw each rose for pleasure flush
To hear itself compared, Dear Heart, to you!

Which was not such very bad verse after all, even for a fatally fascinating man to write.

Then, ink being in hand, he directed his Fiance's letter and the Rose-Leaf Girl's card envelope at the same time, leaving the latter at the florist's and mailing the former.

Three hours later Magnelius' bosom friend rushed into Spogg's office squealing with joy.

"She's accepted me, Magnelius!" he yelled.

"Who?" asked Magnelius, with polite concern.

"That Rose-Leaf Girl you introduced me to last month. Some jay—she wouldn't tell me his name—has been sending her all sorts of truck ever since I met her, and she and I have had many a laugh over it. But she only played him for the sake of what he sent. It was I she was in love with. She accepted me this afternoon."

At the same moment the Rose-Leaf Girl was disgustedly reading a letter which Magnelius Spogg, in his confusion, had directed to her instead of to his Fiance.

It informed her that "all was over, it had been pleasant while it lasted; he should always remember her kindly; she must not think too harshly of him; he loved another," etc., etc.

"He wasn't such a fool as I thought," commented the Rose-Leaf Girl.

* * * * *

"Magnelius, dear!" sobbed his Fiance, throwing herself aimlessly at him the moment his dejected, remorseful figure appeared at her Harlem flat that evening. "It was so lovely in you!"

"You—you aren't angry, then, You——"

"Angry? Why, they are the beautifulest roses that ever grew. And the poem was a million times lovelier even than the roses."

Magnelius did some swift thinking.

Then a light broke in upon him, and life suddenly resumed its charm at the old stand.

"And all this time when I thought you might be getting tired of me and that you'd forgotten all about my birthday, you were planning for it and making up the verse about me!" she murmured adoringly.

"Well, I guess we'll let it go at that," said Magnelius Spogg.—Albert Payson Terhune in the New York Evening World.

HOW JIMMIE CREELMAN WAS BROUGHT BACK

Of New York's newspaper men perhaps Mr. James Creelman is as noted as any conspicuous among the mutable many. For a few years back the New York Journal has starred Mr. Creelman. Since the Chino-Japanese war Mr. Creelman, graduating from the ranks as war correspondent, has been titled "Special Commissioner." Even during the Spanish-American war of the summer before last, when he, assisted by the United States army, Roosevelt's Rough Riders and part of the Seventy-first regiment of New York state troops, took San Juan hill, Mr. Creelman has been a "Special Commissioner." Modesty would forbid Mr. Creelman telling how much he admires himself, but he'll go you half of it. So, when the Journal powers found that meeting the advanced price of paper and keeping Mr. Creelman in Europe special commisionering with the crowned heads was causing a financial strain they were afraid to call him back for fear of hurting his feelings.

At this crisis up spoke Arthur Brisbane, writer of editorials and reader of men. "I will show you how to bring Creelman back without his ever tumbling to our game," said Mr. Brisbane, with that boyish ingenuousness which has done so much to boost him up the ladder of success. Whereupon he cabled to Creelman as follows:

"Your articles creating profound sensation. But American people not satisfied at your being abroad. You are needed here. Great economic and political conditions confront us, and the American people demand your services. I voice their request. In the hour of doubt and indecision your counsel is needed. Come back at once.

"W. R. HEARST."

In a few hours a reply came:

"Tell the American people that I hear and heed. Assure the American people that I am coming on the next steamer. Yours for the American people.

"JAMES CREELMAN."

Mr. Creelman is still with us. His anti-trust articles appear ever and anon in the Journal. Anti-trust articles do not occasion a $500 per week expense account as being special commissioner to the crowned heads of Europe did.

THE COLONEL'S EYESIGHT.

The story of the Kentucky colonel who went to Hot Springs for treatment for his eyes was recalled the other night by a few incidents at the Union station.

The Kentucky colonel saw his sweetheart in company with another, and when he questioned her she denied it. He was for some time in a study whether to believe his sweetheart or to believe his eyesight, and his implicit confidence in the woman led him to take the treatment for his eyes.

The clock at the hour of 7 p. m. showed the hour to be 5 p. m. A young man stopped on the corner of Jackson Place and Illinois street and waited for a car. While there he noticed several people look at the clock, walk a few steps, turn and look again, and all invariably stopped and looked a third time. He became interested and stopped several persons, asking them why they had looked so many times at the clock. Six persons said they thought the hour was later than that shown by the clock, but they couldn't believe they had looked aright the first time. Most of them thought they must have made some mistake even the second time.—Indianapolis Journal.

Why He Drank.

The Wayside Missionary—Why do you drink that vile stuff?

Dismal Dawson—'Cause it's the easiest way to git it down; I can't breathe it, kin I?"—Indianapolis Press.

The Doctor's Orders

Larry—Faith! Oi'm almost shtarvin'!
Denny—Phoy don't ye'er ate somethin'?
Larry—Th' doctor told me not to ate inyt'ng on an empty stomach.—Chicago News.

WHERE LINCOLN WOULD STAND

Opposed the Pro-Slavery Dogma Now Again Exploited.

New York Sun.

We have already pointed out the curious origin of the doctrine that the Constitution goes of itself into all new territory acquired by the United States. It was the device of Mr. Calhoun. It was the temporary expedient of the pro-slavery statesmen in their efforts to strengthen that institution politically by extending its geographical limits.

Abraham Lincoln put an end forever to the usefulness of that particular doctrine in that particular direction.

In the small and dwindling group of United States Senators whose active political experience goes back to Lincoln's first Presidential campaign is Mr. Teller of Colorado. He is not with the Republican party now at all points of agreement, but with respect to the old pro-slavery theory of automatic self-extension of the Constitution and its provisions, he is as straight a Republican as the party holds. A typographical error in the Congressional Record represented him as saying that he was disposed to change his mind about the powers of Congress in dealing with new possessions. In correcting the mistake Mr. Teller made this interesting statement:

"In 1860 I spent a good part of the summer in discussing political questions, and this was one of those discussed, and it was very thoroughly discussed. We, as Republicans, supporters of Mr. Lincoln, claimed that the Constitution did not go into the territories. That was Mr. Lincoln's position. That was everybody's position in those days except those who wanted to force slavery into the territories. Now, from that time to this, I have had very positive views on that subject, and in the last two years I have given a good deal of care and attention to it. I don't want to go down in history as having changed my mind, and therefore I make this correction."

The opponents of expansion are fond of exercising their imaginations about the probable position of Mr. Lincoln on the great questions of the present, if he were alive to-day.

Here is indisputable evidence as to what would have been his position in regard to the doctrine which is the kingpin of their philosophy of obstruction.

Lincoln would have stood with his Republican successor, President McKinley, and with the Republican majorities in the Senate and the House, against the doctrine which the expansionists of slavery invented for the benefit of the obstructionists of national expansion fifty years later.

A WONDERFUL ATHLETE.

Not a great while ago a well known young man of this city took a trip to New Yorks, says the Indianapolis News. One evening while there, in company with a friend, he attended a variety performance in one of the city's well known show houses.

The program was of the conventional character and presented the usual turns of song and dance—Irish comedy and cake walks—until the curtain was rung up on

what was billed as the most wonderful gymnastic exhibition of skill and strength ever portrayed. Then the young Hoosier, who is very much devoted to all forms of athletics, adjusted his glasses, for he is very near-sighted, to enjoy the treat. And the performer, a man of rather slender build, really did some wonderful things. Not content with performing the feats usually done by this class of entertainers, he went so far as to do some turns, which have been done only by a very few of the best circus acrobats of the world. When the performer retired from the stage the young man's enthusiasm knew no bounds, and he applauded vigorously, so vigorously, in fact, that he attracted the attention of the entire audience, as well as that of the athlete himself, who acknowledged the applause by bowing low to the young man before undertaking to satisfy the encore.

Then the acrobat did something yet more remarkable than any of his previous feats, namely the "giant swing" with one hand. This, as persons interested in athletics know, is a swing completely around the horizontal bar at arms' length, the limbs and body perfectly rigid, and is not easy with two hands. But, wonder of wonders, this man performed the difficult operation with the use of only one hand and arm. Such a remarkable exhibition could only be rewarded by the most decided appreciation, and therefore the young visitor, who, in his excitement, had risen from his seat in the box, beat his palms together until they were sore and he was almost exhausted from his efforts. When the applause had somewhat subsided, the athlete walked with dignity to the front of the stage and calmly removed from his person the harness which disclosed the fact that his entire performance was a burlesque and so easy of performance that a mere boy could have accomplished it. Instantly the entire audience burst into a roar of laughter at the expense of the young Hoosier, who had applauded with such ardor. The young man who recognized the humor of the situation in which the disclosure had placed him had tried to brave the storm of ridicule which greeted him, but when some one in the audience renewed the laughter by exclaiming, "That's the Indiana," he decided to retire without further delay.

A Noble Sentiment.

Private Dempsey of the "Dublins" had done a few odd jobs at his captain's quarters, for which he was duly rewarded. "I'd give you a glass of whisky, Dempsey, only the mistress has gone out, and I don't know where she put the keys. The only liquor left out is this bottle of Benedictine, and I don't think you'd care about the stuff, although it was made by the Benedictine monks." "I'll try it, av ye plaze," replied the soldier. A small liqueur glassful was handed to him, which he swallowed with evident relish. "Ah, sir," said he as he smacked his lips, "heaven bless the holy fathers for makin' the drink, but hang the man that made this glass!"—San Francisco Wave.

FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris, Feb. 26.—"Peace hath her victories as well as war." While the eyes of all nations are turned on South Africa, keenly watching the lightning flashes from the war clouds gathered over Kimberley and Ladysmith, Asia is making tremendous efforts to enlist the attention of the world in another direction. Japan, China, Siam, Persia and India are all intent upon triumphs which they expect to enjoy on Paris' peaceful battlefield in 1900.

It has been my good fortune to have a long interview with the official representative of the Mikado at the Paris exposition, and he has told me something of the aspirations of his artistic Asiatic nation, and the branches of commerce and industry in which they hope to rival the European countries at the great world's fair. The Japanese dominions are a wide open door in the east to European civilization and scientific progress. France, more than any other country, has been sympathetic in the truest sense of the word. The minions of the Mikado have built a charming house

THE CHINESE SECTION. PARIS EXPOSITION.

in Paris, a miniature Paradise in the Trocadero Gardens, on the banks of the Seine, where, throughout the exposition, visitors will find in the midst of a lovely Japanese tea garden, artistic displays galore. Japan has given birth to many brilliant artists, among them the renowned landscapist, Hiroshighe; the ornamentalist in wood, Gamboux; the wood and ivory sculptor, Masanao; the bronze decorator, Sejamin; the sabre-chaser, Kawadgi-Tomomitchi, and the lacquer artists, Korin and Ritzoro. When these names are mentioned, connoisseurs recall to mind some of the most remarkable art productions of the century. But even among the lovers of art there are many persons who are not particularly fond of the Japanese school.

An Up-to-Date Mikado.

It is hardly conceivable, yet it is an absolute fact, that 5,000 Japanese exhibitors applied for space in the various buildings of the Paris exposition. Says their representative:

"We have resolved to compete commercially with the nations of Europe and America in the industries most actively developed in our countries. The only palace of the exposition in which we will not make a display is the Army and Navy building, for of course, not much will be expected of us in electricity and mechanics, for in these two industries we are dependent upon the United States and certain European countries. Our section on the Trocadero will comprise a grand Palace of Retrospective Arts. A handsome tea pavilion, a beautiful conservatory and a Japanese bazaar, where our artistic wares will be displayed."

Japan has spent, or will spend $610,000 in the Paris fair—more than half the amount allotted to the United States commissioners by congress. It will be shown that Japanese silks can stand comparison with those of other nations; that Japanese chased metal works and pottery achievements are well entitled to the appreciation they have always enjoyed in Europe. Their forestry, fishing and mining displays promise to be interesting, especially their ornamental trees, of which a large number are being imported into France. In the artificial ponds in the Gardens of the Trocadero visitors will see some curious red carp and some black three-tailed fish which are only to be found in the rivers of Japan. A very interesting display from the Kingdom of the Green Dragon will be an illustrated edition de luxe of Japanese art, the principal pictures being illustrations of the works of the artists whose names are quoted in the opening lines of this article. The facade of the Japanese main pavilion is in the style of the classic architecture of the Buddhist temples.

In a Japanese Garden.

In Japan, when a garden is laid out, whether it be on a large or a small plot of land, the trees, plants and shrubbery are disposed with a view to please the eye. People do not walk about in Japanese gardens, or, if they do, they are not supposed to. They should take up their positions at some spot or other and contemplate the scene before them. These scenes are generally a feast for the eye. While in America and Europe, fruit trees are cultivated for the fruit they bear, in Japan they are raised for their blossoms and flowers. More than all other nations, the Japanese are the friends of nature.

Nevertheless, the fact that the leading powers of Europe make no secret of their willingness to divide among themselves certain appetizing portions of the Celestial empire, China has very politely accepted France's invitation to take part in the world's friendly gathering, and has gone to the expense of constructing a number of quaint buildings in the Trocadero park. Chief of these are the two main pavilions and several pagodas of minor dimensions, all of which are reproductions of ancient monuments of China that still exist. There will likewise be the inevitable Chinese restaurant, and (sad to say) a noisy Chinese theatre. In this section visitors will see a reproduction of ceramics of the famous gate of the Temple of Confucius at Pekin. The curious hump-backed bridge of the Summer Palace and the Russian gate on the north side of Pekin, with its famous inscription in ten different languages, one of which has never been deciphered even to this day.

Students of the Orient in an amateur way will find a very enjoyable treat provided for them on the Champ de Mars, close by the Eiffel Tower, where the Siamese have pitched their tents. Like the Chinese, the Siamese are not very amicably disposed toward France, with whom they have for a long time been in the chronic condition of having a bone to pick. However, a recent visit of King Chukalong-Korn the First to Paris, where he was received with due regal pomp, did much to neutralize the bad blood and pave the way for a truce in 1900. It was while enjoying the festivities of gay Paris that the king instructed his representative here to take part in the exposition of 1900, and that is why a pretty Siamese pavilion has been built on the Champ de Mars, which will be tenanted by a score of pretty Siamese girls imported for the occasion, before many weeks. This mighty king of Siam, who possesses several scores of wives and more than two hundred children, has consented to allow some of the dancing girls of his private Princess theatre in the royal palace of Bangkok, to make a trip to Paris and perform before the visitors at the exposition. As is geenrally known, the

"White Elephant" in Evidence.

white elephant, the sacred and venerated beast so dear to the Siamese, plays a very prominent part in the life of the picturesque nation. Rare indeed is the pageant of any kind in Siam in which the huge quadruped is not in evidence. In every entertainment he has a part. Even if not present in flesh and bone, some imitation of the weighty beast is usually represented. Even on the stage of the Siamese theatres, while the pretty girls are executing their rhythmetic and languorous dances, one of the actors is almost invariably disguised as the white elephant, with a papier-mache head and imitation flexible trunk and a pair of ivory tusks. A danseuse with a stick goes through a kind of graceful pantomimic evolution and takes a number of artistic poses around the cardboard elephant, while the pretty girls in their tall pointed, jeweled caps, in their rich stuffs and semi-transparent embroideries, perform national dances to the sound of melodious music proceeding from strange shaped instruments which, happily for one's ears, are far from being as noisy as those of the Chinese.

Perennial Persia.

Two thousand years ago Persia was in a state of brilliant civilization. The country possessed magnificent palaces and grand monuments. Since that time many an overwhelming change has occurred, but centuries of strife have failed to crush out of existence the Persians. They have resisted and survived where other Asiatic nations have succumbed, and finally disappeared altogether. Various type of nations have been masters of Persia, at different epochs, yet the Persia of to-day does not appear to have derived many of its institutions and customs from its conquerors. The civilization which Greece spread over a great many ancient countries of this globe never gained much ground in Persia. Roman civilization succeeded no better. Even the Christian movement had but slight effect, and was soon overcome by the Mussulman religion, which is better suited to the Persian habits of thought. There exists to-day at Ispahan a monument of old Persian architecture which confirms all this—that Persia has not modeled its palaces and buildings on the lines of those of other nations, but has held tenaciously to the state of culture inherited from its ancestors.

An Interesting Pavilion.

The building at Ispahan is called by an unpronounceable double-jointed name which means College of the Mother of the Sultan Hossein. An exact reproduction of this edifice, with its handsome facade, its grand central entrance and its minarets, is now being built at the

SIAMESE DANCERS. PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris Exposition under the care of General Kitabgi Khan, the Commissioner-General from Persia. The exterior of this pavilion will be studded in many places with brilliantly-colored pottery, the chief colors being ultramarine blue, turquois blue, green and orange. The original of this pavilion was built in 1710, and was used as a charitable institution, maintained and managed by the mother of the Sultan. Her charitable zeal was so pronounced that she herself used to superintend the laundry department of the poor students who occupied free lodgings in the establishments.

Persia will display some artistic wares in its pavilion, which has an advantage over many other buildings on the Street of Nations of a terrace, covered in parts, whence a grand view is obtainable, and where, in the hot summer months, fortunate guests of the Shah (who, by the way) is coming to Paris with a numerous suite in the month of August) will find a delightful and shady retreat.

In one of the other buildings Persia will make a most artistic exhibition of Persian carpets. Some of the models shown have never before left their country, whose reputation for carpets is universal.

High Art Friezes.

Sculptor Guillot has at length finished his remarkable friezes, which are being placed on the lower portion of the main entrance to the Exposition facing the Place de la Concorde. These friezes are bas-reliefs, measuring about thirty feet long and six feet high. They portray artisans of all callings and trades carrying to the Exposition the products of their labor. Every craft is represented by a figure bearing his instruments and tools. The task of presenting artistically and comprehensively such a multitude of figures was most complicated and difficult, and the grouping, now for the first time revealed, is a triumph of the talented sculptor.

Frederic Mayer

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JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES ON EXPANSION

Chicago Times-Herald.

John Temple Graves of the Atlanta Journal, Democrat, noted orator, Presidential elector, and a thorough-going Southern man, is an ardent expansionist. To a representative of the Times-Herald Mr. Graves said yesterday:

"On the 4th day of July, 1898—the day after Cervera's destruction—I was the orator of the Jefferson celebration at Augusta, Ga., and expressed an earnest opposition on moral grounds to the permanent holding of territory in the Philippines or Cuba.

"Why have I changed my opinion since that time? Because conditions have changed and the point of view is materially altered and enlarged.

"Among all the voices great or small that are demanding so loudly that we shall not hold on in the Philippines, I have not heard one of them describe a reasonable, honorable and practical way in which we can let go. For the time being it is absolutely imperative that we should hold on, and no wise man can limit the time, the way or the conditions under which we could safely and dutifully withdraw to our own credit or to the real and permanent welfare of the islands.

"I accept expansion as a fact—an accomplished fact. It is no longer a question. We have already expanded.

"In advance of the political action of the Democracy, I protest against the folly of antagonizing the great world movement now under way.

"Whatever the agitators may declare, I have good reasons to believe from wide travel and contact with the people all over the country that the great body of American citizenship is in favor of expansion. I know that the native-born American and the thoughtful men of the South hold this view.

"The Democracy's chances of success for the coming campaign are not particularly radiant, anyway, and to assume a position of violent opposition to the Greater America is simply to hold open arms to disaster."

IRISH TURNS AND TWISTS.

The author of "Irish Life and Character" says truly that one has only to mix with an Irish crowd to hear many a laughable expression, quite innocently uttered. As the Duke and Duchess of York were leaving Dublin in 1897 a loud enthusiastic cheering an old woman remarked:

"Ah! Isn't it the fine reception they're gettin', goin' away."

In 1892 Dublin University celebrated its tercentenary and crowds of visitors were attracted to the city. Two laborers, rejoiced at the general prosperity, thus expressed their feelings:

"Well, Tim," said one, "them tarcintinaries does a dale for the trade of Dublin, an' no mistake."

"Oh, six they do," said the other. "And whin, wi' the blessin' of God, we get some rale, sure we can have as many of thim as we plase."

An old woman, seeing a man pulling a young calf roughly along the road, exclaimed:

"Oh, you bla'guard! That's no way to thrate a fellow crather."

"Sure," said a laborer to a young lady who was urging him to send his children to school, "it's nothing for girls a sweet, gentlemanly lady as yourself."

Again, the laborers on a large estate decided that it would be more convenient for them if they were paid every week instead of every fortnight. One of their number was sent to place their proposition before the land agent, and this was his statement:

"If you plase, sir, it's me desire, and it is also every other man's desire, that we receive our fortnight's pay every week."

An exasperated sergeant, drilling a squad of recruits, called to them at last: "Halt! Just one minute, lads, till I've a look at yourselves. It's a fine line you're keepin', isn't it?"—The Monitor.

In Kentucky.

A certain youth of Louisville, while calling on a blue-grass belle, was so emboldened by her gracious manner to him that he flung his arms around her neck and kissed her.

"If you ever do that again," exclaimed the tousled girl hotly, "I shall tell papa."

The young man took this for a mere feminine bluff, and promptly repeated the dose.

The outraged girl flung out of the room and into her father's study. She found him oiling his gun. Somehow the sight sobered her, so she merely said: "There is some one in the parlor who wishes to see you." Then she went up to her room to have a good cry.

The father briskly stepped into the other room, still holding his half-oiled gun in his hands.

At the sight of the old man with the gun the young man lost no time, but jumped clear through one of the parlor windows and vaulted over the garden wall before the hospitable colonel could even ask him what he would take.

After this startling episode in Kentucky high life many months waned before the young man ventured to call, he brought together again.—Collier's Weekly.

Curiosity Satisfied.

Burly Tramp—Wot's th' good of a little dog like that?

Mrs. Rural—To keep off tramps.

"He! he! Wot kin a bat little critter do?"

"He can bark, and that will wake up the big dog under the porch."

"Y-e-s, mum. Good day, mum."—New York Weekly.

When Not to Sing.

"What singing so early in the morning!" exclaimed the boarding house landlady, as she encountered Mr. Warbles in the hall. "Don't you know it's unlucky to sing before breakfast?"

"Perhaps it is," replied Mr. W., "but somehow I never feel like singing after breakfast."—Chicago News.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

"A permanent place in the Washington literature," is the verdict of Henry Cabot Lodge, regarding the volume just published by the Harpers under the title, The First American. It is the story of Washington's life told from its social and dramatic side rather than from the public and political point of view.

Miss Herbert spent much time at Mount Vernon and became thoroughly permeated with the thought of the "first American" who loved it so well. Through the whole of the summer preceding the accident which caused her death, she read and studied all of the authoritative works regarding his home life which she could reach, and the result appears in the pages of this volume. It is an interpretation of his ideals as shown in the freedom of daily intercourse from which the public was, in a measure, excluded. Not wholly, for, as she says in the beginning: "Washington had little private life from his nineteenth year to his death-hour. Even in his 'retirement' at Mount Vernon he was busily engaged in moulding public opinion, writing much on the questions of the day. Perhaps no historical character of the first magnitude ever left more voluminous records of himself. These photograph his mind and heart; from them any man may know them that will."

The volume makes very pleasant reading. While not intended especially for young people, it will yet give them a most excellent idea of the family life of Washington, and of the characteristics exhibited there, both of which will help their better understanding of him as the statesman, and soldier, who was the first President of the United States.

The volume has many lively illustrations and is prettily bound.

Just at present everything connected with the war in South Africa possesses great interest to the general reader. A book just issued with that title comes from The Dominion Company, Chicago, its author being Mr. William Harding, the cable editor of the Associated Press, who has spent about two years in Africa. With the trained observation of the successful newspaper man, he has studied conditions in that country, and the result is found in the pages of this somewhat bulky volume.

Mr. Harding has not treated of present conditions only, but he has reviewed the history of that country from its earliest times down to the present, following the great discoverers, to the colonization of South Africa, the early struggles of the Boers, the great treks, the foundation of the different states, including the Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, the Transvaal Republic and Rhodesia, leading up gradually but systematically to the grievances of the Outlanders of the Transvaal.

The author also describes the principal cities involved, and many other things of interest which will be of value in the future history of the present.

On the pond's face, the pelting rain
Made bubbles, and they broke again,
And reappeared and disappeared
And ah! I knew them—they were men.

With those opening words a new poet, Mr. Frederick R. Torrence, makes his initial bow to the literary world by means of a small volume of verses written in the Persian style which, in spite of their imitative form possess a fascinating individuality of their own.

The poet was born in Xenia, Ohio, and in his earlier years became acquainted with frontier life in Lower California. After a preliminary collegiate course at Miami University, Mr. Torrence entered Princeton where he held several posts of prominence in the under-graduate world. His graduation accomplished, he went to New York and there passed through some bitter experiences of bread winning which young idealists are often forced to encounter. He is now in the service of the Astor and Lennox Libraries.

Published by Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.

By Sword and Cross, is a book of verse from the pen of Charles Eugene Banks, opening with a rhymed preface inscribed to Columbia, giving a hint of the nature of the succeeding poems, which are mostly American in tone and subject.

A Manifest Destiny is the title of Julia Magruder's latest contribution to the list of fictional stories, and is somewhat of an improvement upon her former literary efforts.

The tale is one of society life in New York and London, relating the fortunes of Bettina Mowbray, who, like most heroines in novels, is possessed of that "awful fatal beauty" that subdues every man creature coming under its influence.

The narrative will probably prove interesting to the many admirers of the works of this author, and in conclusion it may be truthfully written that the story is clean and pure and contains nothing to bring a blush to the cheek of the "young person."

Published by Harper and Brothers, New York.

The Nerve of Foley, by Frank H. Spearman, is the title of a collection of railroad stories dealing with the picturesque and exciting side of life among the trainmen on the steam railways. The first narrative, and the one which gives its name to the book, is an account of a great strike among locomotive engineers, relating how the brave little Foley came out of the east and held his own against a mob of infuriated strikers, conquering them alone by his display of nerve and pluck.

The stories are all of hairbreadth escapes from accidents, and recount the incidents of bravery shown by the men who hold in check the iron steeds in their mad rush over the shining rails.

Published by Harper and Brothers, New York.

At Start and Finish is the title of William Lindsey's volume of stories about a way, being told as the succession of experiences of an Americanized Englishman who, through some fault committed in his college days, voluntarily banishes himself from his home and comes to America to seek his fortune.

The opening story is called England and New England, and describes an athletic contest between Oxford and Cambridge, on the one hand, and Harvard and Yale on the other, which took place in July, 1899, at the Queen's club Grounds in London.

All of the nine recitals relate in various ways the incidents connected with running races and contests in physical strength, at first among the sporting fraternity and later among college men.

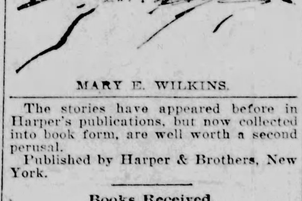
Published by Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.

The Master Beggars by L. Hope Cornford, is a tale of the old time, wherein the scenes are laid and the action of the people, pursued in the foreign country of the Netherlands during the troublous days of the sixteenth century. The Duke of Alva—scheming henchman of the defender of the Catholic faith, King Philip of Spain—as governor-general, rules the destiny of the church-ridden Netherlanders who must either die or submit to the mandates of the papal forces. In rebellion against the tyrants, the Master Beggars, composed of nobles, burgesses and outlaws, begin a tide of guerilla warfare, upon the conduct of which the events of the story are hinged.

Aside from the fictional interest of the narrative there are many passages of fine descriptive writing which make real the pictures of that country of fertile plains and shining waters. The old fierce days, when the sentiment "to the victors belong the spoils," was the ruling spirit, are skilfully depicted and the fortified castles of the nobles, with their rush strewn floors and cavernous halls, are painted with a glowing realism that brings back the time of helmeted knights and legendary lore. This edition is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

The Love of Parson Lord is the title of the book containing five of Mary Wilkins' most recent stories. In addition to the title story the volume includes The Tree of Knowledge, The Three Old Sisters and The Old Beau, and One Good Time.

The tales cover a wide range of subjects and are written in the author's finished and quaint style of word painting that makes her pictures of New England life so real and fascinating to the reader.



MARY E. WILKINS.

The stories have appeared before in Harper's publications, but now collected into book form, are well worth a second perusal.

Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Books Received.

From W. M. Young & Co., New York: The Woman Beautiful. By Ella Adelia Fletcher.

From the Leon Publishing Company, Chicago:

Trusts or Competition? Edited by A. B. Nettleton, A. M.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston: Charles Francis Adams. By John T. Morse, Jr. $1.25.

From M. F. Mansfield and A. Wessels, New York:

A Kipling Note Book.

Didn't Care Who Knew It.

The loafers sitting about the stove in the bar-room of the country hotel looked up as the athletic drummer with the sample cases came in and registered his name.

"Pretty cold day," one of them ventured to remark.

"Yes."

"Where do you come from?" hazarded another.

"I'm from Kalamazoo," he said, wheeling around and facing them, "and I can lick any man that laughs at it."—Chicago Tribune.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh), that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

From Deep Sorrow to Great Joy

What Mother's Love and Tender Care Failed to Accomplish Hood's Sarsaparilla Promptly Effected.

"I would cry every time I washed my baby!"

This plaintive sentence tells a volume of mother's agony. In such a dreadful condition from eruptions and sores, Mrs. Guerinot's child received the tenderest care that mother's love could give, and the most skillful medical attendance that father's means could provide. Yet all failed until they turned to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which in this as in thousands of other cases has seemed to be the last resort, yet it has not failed. The result was inevitable—just as certain to cure as that day follows night. Evening's weeping turned to morning's rejoicing. That is what Hood's Sarsaparilla will do for you if you will only let it. Just read Mrs. Guerinot's letter. It is a characteristic Hood's Sarsaparilla testimonial:

"My baby was three months old when festers broke out on his neck. The openings appeared like boils, spread down his back and along the spinal column until it appeared as one mass of sores. Our doctor prescribed for the case, but the disease spread and the little one's sufferings increased and he became a mere shadow. His pitiful wailing was heart-rending. It nearly crazed me, weary and worn-out as I was from constant watching and nursing. The discharge of matter was so profuse that it was necessary to dress his back three times a day. Every time the bandages were removed blood would flow and for a time even powders and different salves did not check the trouble. It became necessary to wrap the little body in silk. When the trouble appeared at its height our anxiety was increased by the appearance of a boil just outside the lid alongside one of his eyes. We feared lest the scrofulous matter get into the eye, and even if his life was spared to us, that his sight would become affected.

"I had about given up hope of saving my baby, when I was asked why I did not try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Eager for anything that held out hope, I procured a bottle of Hood's. I also got a cake of Hood's Medicated Soap and a box of Hood's Olive Ointment. I immediately laid aside all the doctor's medicines and gave the infant the smallest dose of the Sarsaparilla prescribed, and then took off the bandages and washed the mass of sores with the Medicated Soap. Next I applied the Olive Ointment and adjusted a fresh wrapping of silk. A change was noticeable the next Sunday, giving assurance that we had at last hit upon the treatment to successfully battle the poisonous blood.

"Slowly but with a perceptible gain, the discharge grew less, the inflammation disappeared, the surrounding skin took on a more healthy color, and what a short time before had been a mass of raw flesh began to scale over and gradually a thin skin formed and the scales dropped off. Not a scar or blemish around the eye, neck or back or anywhere on his body is to be found, and now at eight months old he is as bright, healthy and full grown as any child of that age. Less than two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, aided by Hood's Medicated Soap and Hood's Olive Ointment, accomplished this wonderful cure.

"I cannot begin to express my gratitude towards Hood's Sarsaparilla and your other medicines for the good they accomplished in my baby's case." MRS. N. GUERINOT, 37 Myrtle St., Rochester, N. Y.

For the cure of all blood diseases and Spring Humors, Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled. Try it.

Sewing Girls Struck Because One Loved Limburger and Garlic

In Springwells is a dressmaking establishment that employs over six girls, mostly of French and American descent, while one poor lone girl, who is helping to support a father, mother and twelve small sisters and brothers, is afflicted with a name which ends in "ski," says the Detroit News-Tribune.

All the girls carry lunches, but for the last few weeks it has been noticed that when they opened their parcels of lunch the food would remain untasted. This was the case with all but one. She ate her lunch and seemed glad and thankful for it, and looked, as she wiped her mouth, as if she wished there was more.

Now the other girls did not like to disturb the appetite of the girl with the "ski," but after her lunch had disappeared and seemed too far down to be returned, there would be some remarks like this:

"Say, girls, did you smell something funny?"

"Yes," a chorus would reply. "It smelt like something dead." "In fact it seemed to have passed that point and was deader," a pouty French girl once put it.

It was decided after careful comparing of notes that something the new girl carried in her lunch basket was responsible for the loss of appetites, and one day her lunch basket was opened. There it was, good, rich, ripe limburger cheese and a half nubbin of garlic.

The new girl acknowledged that she was enjoying a banquet at noon each day and could not find anything about her lunch that should cause any one the slightest annoyance. It was good and she liked it, and on getting worked up declared that she could continue to eat it.

Then there was a revolt. The other girls immediately formed themselves into a grievance committee and sought their employer. "Was there anything more disgraceful?" "The idea of any one eating such stuff and the idea of any one eating while any one else was eating such stuff within a mile of them." If the girl did not promise to quit the establishment they would, and each of the girls looked up her bonnets and things.

While they were putting on their things the new girl was summoned in to talk with the boss.

"Would she stop eating limburger and garlic?" "No, she would not." Then she might consider herself discharged. There were no tears at this, and the girl reluctantly agreed to give up the delicacies which she was wont to feast upon at noon. The dissatisfied girls were called back, and every thing explained and the strike was declared off after the room had been aired an hour.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

And That is Life.

A crust of bread and a corner to sleep in,
A minute to smile and an hour to weep in,
A pint of joy to a peck of trouble,
And never a laugh but the moans come double;
And that is life!

A crust and a corner that love makes precious,
With a smile to warm and the tears to refresh us;
And the joys seem sweeter when care comes after,
And the moan is the finest of foils for laughter!
And that is life!

So grief must be bordered with gladness;
And the light of a smile
More than once in a while
Helps a tear to unbosom its sadness."
—Paul Lawrence Dunbar.

Willie Wins the First Round.

"No, sir! No more meat," declared little Willie's father; "when boys your age start eating they never know when they've had enough."

"I guess," replied Willie, "when I grow to be big like you I won't be hungry."

"No, I don't think you will."

"But I'll be thirsty, won't I? Aunt Nellie was telling me yesterday that when you start drinkin' you never know when you have enough."—Catholic Standard.

AGES OF GREAT MEN

A great man does not always attain a ripe old age; in fact, hardly half of the greatest men of modern and ancient times have reached that limit of age set Mirabeau was 42; Pitt, 47; Caesar, 55; Richelieu, 57; Cromwell, 59; Washington, 67; Charlemagne, 71; Frederick the Great, 74; Disraeli, 75; Augustus, 76; Bismarck, 83; Talleyrand, 84. Of great conquerors: Alexander the Great died at 32; Napoleon at 51, Hannibal at 63, Themistocles at 65, Marius at 71, Marlborough at 72, Tilly at 72, Bluecher at 76, Bernadotte at 80, Wellington at 83, Xenophone at 86, Moltke at 91. The age of the decease of philosophers was: Spinoza, 44; Descartes, 53; Hegel, 61; Aristotle, 62; Socrates, 68; Leibnitz, 70; Linnaeus, 70; Copernicus, 70; Gallileo, 78; Kent, 79; Plato, 82; Newton, 84; Humboldt, 89. The longevity of great writers, poets, is as follows: Byron, 36; Schiller, 45; Moliere, 51; Virgil, 51; Shakespeare, 52; Dante, 56; Dickens, 57; Horace, 57; Racine, 59; Scott, 61; Milton, 65; Cervantes, 68; Aeschylus, 69; Rabelais, 70; Petrarch, 70; Euripides, 74; Corneille, 78; Victor Hugo, 83; Goethe, 83 Voltaire, 84; Sophocles, 90. To painters death came at the ages stated: Raphael, 37; Corregio, 40; Van Dyk, 42; Holbein, 57; Velasquez, 61; Rembrandt, 63; Rubens, 61; Michelangelo, 89; Titian, 99. Musicians died at these ages: Schubert, 31; Mozart, 35; Mendelssohn, 38; Chopin, 39; Weber, 39; Schumann, 41; Beethoven, 56; Bach, 65; Palestrina, 70; Spohr, 75; Handel, 75; Haydn, 77. And four great religious leaders died at these ages: Calvin at 58, Mohammed at 62, Luther at 66, Confucius at 71.

WHAT CREATURES OF HABIT WE ARE

"See that cigar!" said a club man, drawing the article referred to from his mouth and admiring it as he held it up, and addressed his remark to a fellow member.

"What about it?" asked the party addressed.

"Pretty good cigar," remarked the first speaker, "but the chief thing about it is that it was won on a most peculiar bet, and I don't know but that I can win one from you on the same terms."

"Name the bet."

"Let me ask you a question or two. Which arm do you put in your overcoat first in pulling the garment on?"

"Let me see. I put my left arm in first."

"How long does it take you to put it on?"

"I don't know that I ever timed myself, but what has that to do with your bet?"

"A good deal. I will bet you a cigar you can't put on your overcoat by placing your right arm, instead of your left, first in five times required to put it on in the regular way."

"That's a bet and we will settle it right now."

The two sauntered in the direction of the cloak room, where an attendant brought forth the top coats of the two members.

"Only one, Henry," said the originator of the bet, "Mr. Smith wants to try his on. I don't want mine."

Mr. Smith took his coat and inserting the left arm in the sleeve, as was his habit, threw the garment over the right shoulder and in a jiffy had it on, ready to adjust the roll or button as seemed best.

"Thirty-three seconds," said his companion, who, with watch in hand, had been a close observer of the trial. "Now, take it off and put it on the other way, with the right arm in first."

Mr. Smith's complexion became more florid than usual, caused by the unaccustomed exertion, and intensified his silver gray hair which covered his head and upper lip.

He tried it again, but the left arm refused to find the sleeve and after several unsuccessful attempts he gave it up.

"It beats the world," said he, as he gave the order for the cigars, addressing the remark to his club companion, "what creatures of habit we are, especially men on the shady side of forty, and the funny feature of it is that we don't know it. Now, I would never have believed that a man of my age could not put on an overcoat when the arms were reversed. I am going to win some bets on that thing myself."

"That reminds me," said his companion, "of a little experience I had the other day with my cigar. It simply shows how we are creatures of habit, and know nothing of them until called upon to break one of them. I had a fever blister on my lip, on the right side of my mouth. I always hold my cigar on the right side. Of course, the fever blister made it best to shift the cigar to the left side, and do you know, I not only found it very awkward to hold it there, but I could not keep the darn thing lighted. I could not draw. I was so conscious of the change that I did not enjoy smoking and in fact gave it up until the fever blister healed and I could smoke in the good old way."—Chicago Chronicle.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The Fat Man's Troubles.

Higgins—Well, has Dr. Green given you any relief? I suppose you took my advice and called him in?

Twentystone (troubled with obesity)—Look here! Did you send him to me to poke fun at me?

Higgins—Eh! No! Why?

Twentystone—Because, the first thing he asked me was: "Do you feel heavy when you get up in the morning?"—Philadelphia Press.

A Reasonable Supposition.

"You know that lady who was here yesterday who smelled so strong of perfume, mamma?"

"Yes, my boy."

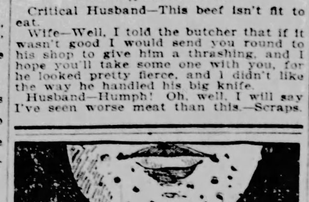
"Well, isn't she one of the colognetial dames?"—Yorkers Statesman.

Changed His Mind.

Critical Husband—This beef isn't fit to eat.

Wife—Well, I told the butcher that if it wasn't good I would send you round to his shop to give him a thrashing, and I hope you'll take some one with you, for he looked pretty fierce, and I didn't like the way he handled his big knife.

Husband—Humph! Oh, well, I will say I've seen worse meat than this.—Scraps.



Chin Pimples

are local in nature. They yield readily to Common Sense Treatment.

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

is a specific for Pimples, Freckles, Tetter, Eczema and all skin disorders. 50 cts. a box.

HEISKELL'S SOAP

clears the pores, makes the skin soft, smooth and white. Price 25 cents. Samples free.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philada., Pa.

Too Large a Contract.

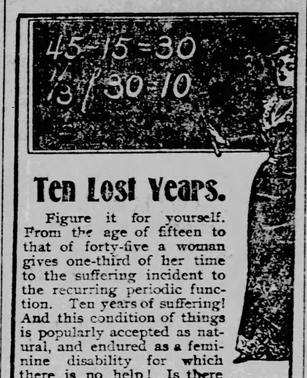
"You didn't marry that widower with seven children?"

"No; I could have married the widower all right, but I couldn't make up my mind to marry the seven children."—Chicago Record.

A Matter of Headwear.

"She is so interested in higher education!" said the young woman.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "A mortar board is very becoming to her style of beauty, and she knows it."—Washington Star.



Ten Lost Years.

Figure it for yourself. From the age of fifteen to that of forty-five a woman gives one-third of her time to the suffering incident to the recurring periodic function. Ten years of suffering! And this condition of things is popularly accepted as natural, and endured as a feminine disability for which there is no help! Is there no help? There is help for every woman and for almost every woman perfect healing in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It insures regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It is a temperance medicine—non-alcoholic and non-narcotic.

"I was so weak I did not have breath to walk across my room," writes Miss Isabel Miller, of New Providence, Calloway Co., Ky. "My periods occurred too often and the hemorrhage would be prolonged and the loss of blood very excessive. I also had spells which the doctor said were fainting fits. I did not gain strength from one monthly period to another; was very weak and nervous all the time. Was confined to my bed for three months and the doctor told me I would never be any better. I lived in this way from sixteen years old to twenty-three. I was at last advised by a kind friend to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did, and before I had taken two bottles of it I could work all day. I took in all six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and about five vials of Dr. Pierce's Pellets. I used no other medicine. I have never had a return of this trouble since."

"THE MAN WITH THE HOE" SPEAKS

Say!
You Mister Poet,
From the far and wide,
What are you givin' us?
What's this you're a-sayin'?
And what do you mean
With all this far-flung
Talk
About the weight of centuries
Upon my back?
What d'ye take me for—
Atlas?
I'm not doin' the hull thing
Alone;
There are others.
True,
I don't purty much
In my sabots
And my jeans,
And the slant o' my brow
Is not the latest Grecian
Cut,
But the sweat upon it
Comes from honest toil
In the soil.
I commune with God
As others who have
Trod
Upon the bosom
Where nature keeps
The wheel a-goin',
And thank Him
Daily for the bread
And the recompense
Of livin'
In His world
Where the trumpet calls
Of mornin'
Salute my ears,
And the bees in the clover,
And the breath of the
Dawn,
And the whisperin' breeze,
And Mary Jane
And the kids
Make me feel
Like
Tryin' to be worthy
Of my inheritance.
There are times—
But what's the use a-sayin'
Anything about that?—
If I'd a been
A Villiers Hampden,
Or a Millet,
Like the farm
Laborer
Of Gruchy, who painted me,
I might o' pulled out o' this;
But what'd become
Of the farm,
And the growin' things,
And who'd a sow'd
And reaped,
And brought forth
The staff of life
For the other half?
The world's blind greed,
And the tongue
Of censure
Fill not my heart
With menace;
And I don't see
The universe
A tremblin'.
It's true I slipped
A cog once,
And was a Populist.—
But the corn's a growin',
And I'm back in
The fold of my fathers,
A thinkin' for myself
Plundered, profaned
And disinherited
By the lords and rulers
Of the land,
And the barons, and
The plutocrats.
They ain't a worritin' me
Nor a mite.
Though slightly stoop-shouldered
From bendin' over the dod-
Gasted hoe,
I can still raise
My face to the sun,
Straighten up my shape,
And feel the blessed
Joy of livin',
And the happiness that
God wills
To all His creatures
Here below.
When I am
A handful of forgotten dust,
The future can reckon
With me as it will.
You take care
Of your own.
It don't swat you.

—C. Bow, Dougherty in the New York Sun.

WOMEN ON THE CARS.

A pretty girl entered a crowded car bound down-town the other morning and accepted with a gracious bow the seat offered her by a young man. She settled herself in it snugly and obeyed the principle of expansion by just graciously annihilating the territory vacated by her fat neighbor when he got out.

In the meantime the man who had given her his place had found another, but now a second young woman boarded the trolley. Mr. Man watched his pretty girl to see if she would draw her dress aside to give the newcomer the vacant seat, but not she—she just watched her benefactor serenely when he again arose to do the polite.

And this is what he said to a friend he met in the back of the car a moment later:

"I might have known she was selfish. I never saw a very pretty girl who wasn't. The poor things are so spoiled that they think about no one but themselves, and so they become unbearably egotistical. The pity of it is that we men expect so much more from good-looking women than we do from homely ones that it's always a little disappointing to us when we find their feet are clay, or, rather, that their ideas are centered in themselves and their own comfort.

"It was a real source of annoyance to me to see that girl with her beautiful face sitting there calmly occupying a double share of space, while another woman, standing right in front of her, was swaying back and forth at all the curves if she'd been less good-looking she wouldn't have been so thoughtless, or selfish, whichever it may have been.

"Depend upon it, I'll never give her my seat again." And he glanced vindictively at the object of these remarks, who was still smiling slightly as one who is aware that the profile turned toward the passengers is all that could be desired, and that that particular position of the eyelids best displayed her exceptional lashes.—Baltimore News.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 12, MARCH 25, 1900.

First Quarterly Review.

Topic for the Quarter—The Great Worker at His Work.

Golden Text for the Quarter—The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister.—Mark x:45.

Titles and Golden Texts.

1. THE BIRTH OF JESUS.

Thou shalt call his name Jesus: for he shall save the people from their sins.—Matt. 1:21.

2. THE CHILD JESUS VISITS JERUSALEM.

And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man.—Luke ii:52.

3. THE PREACHING OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Prepare ye the way of the Lord.—Luke iii:4.

4. THE BAPTISM AND TEMPTATION OF JESUS.

This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.—Matt. iii:17.

5. THE FIRST DISCIPLES OF JESUS.

They followed Jesus.—John i:37.

6. JESUS AND NICODEMUS.

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John iii:16.

7. JESUS AT JACOB'S WELL.

God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.—John iv:24.

8. JESUS REJECTED AT NAZARETH.

He came unto his own, and his own received him not.—John i:11.

9. JESUS HEALING IN CAPERNAUM.

And he healed many that were sick.—Mark i:34.

10. THE PARALYTIC HEALED.

The Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins.—Mark ii:10.

11. JESUS AT MATTHEW'S HOUSE.

He said unto him, Follow me.—Luke v:27.

12. REVIEW.

The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister.—Mark x:45.

A School Review for the First Quarter

Lesson 1—Superintendent: The Birth of Jesus.

Teachers: And the angel said unto them, Be not afraid; for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all the people; for there is born to you this day in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord (Luke 2:10, 11).

Scholars: Thou shalt call his name Jesus; for he shall save his people from their sins (Matt. 1:21).

All: Faithful is the saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners (1 Tim. 1:15).

Lesson 2—Superintendent:—The Child Jesus Visits Jerusalem.

Teachers: And it came to pass, after three days they found him in the temple sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them, and asking them questions; and all that heard him were amazed at his understanding and his answers Luke (2:46, 47).

Scholars: And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man (Luke 2:52).

All: Grow in the grace and knowlege of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ (2 Peter 3:18).

Lesson 3—Superintendent: The Preaching of John the Baptist.

Teachers: And he came into all the region round about Jordan, preaching the baptism of repentence unto remission of sins; as it is written in the book of the words of Isiah the prophet, The voice of one crying in the wilderness (Luke 3:3).

Scholars: Prepare ye the way of the Lord (Luke 3:4).

All: Behold I send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me (Mal. 3:1).

Lesson 4—Superintendent: The Baptism and Temptation of Jesus.

Teachers: And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway from the water: and lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending as a dove, and coming upon him; and lo, a voice out of the heavens, saying (Matt. 3:16, 17).

Scholars: This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased (Matt. 3:17).

All: God sent not his Son into the world to judge the world; but that the world should be saved through him. (John 3:17).

Lesson 5—Superintendent: The First Disciples of Jesus.

Teachers: Again on the morrow John was standing, and two of his disciples; and he looked upon Jesus as he walked, and saith, Behold, the Lamb of God! And the two disciples heard him speak (John 1:35-37).

Scholars: They followed Jesus (John 1:37).

All: He calleth his own sheep by name, . . . he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him (John 10:3, 4).

Lesson 6—Superintendent: Jesus and Nicodemus.

Teachers: Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born again of water and the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God. That which is born of the flesh is flesh; that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born anew (John 3:5-7).

Scholars: For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life (John 3:16).

All: I believe; help thou mine unbelief (Mark 9:24).

Lesson 7—Superintendent: Jesus at Jacob's Well.

Teachers: Woman, believe me, the hour cometh, . . . and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and truth: for such doth the Father seek to be his worshippers (John 4:21, 23).

Scholars: God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth (John 4:24).

All: O come, let us worship and bow down; let us kneel before the Lord our Maker: for he is our own God (Psa. 95:6, 7).

Lesson 8—Superintendent: Jesus Rejected at Nazareth.

Teachers: And they were all filled with wrath in the synogogue, as they heard these things; and they rose up, and cast him forth out of the city, and led him unto the brow of the hill whereon their city was built, that they might throw him down headlong. But he passing through the midst of them went his way (Luke 4:28-30).

Scholars: He came unto his own, and his own received him not (John 1:11).

All: But as many as received him, to them gave he the right to become children of God, even to them that believe on his name (John 1:12).

Lesson 9—Superintendent: Jesus Healing in Capernaum.

Teachers: And at even, when the sun did set, they brought unto him all that were sick, and them that were possessed with devils. And all the city was gathered together at the door (Mark 1:32, 33).

Scholars: And he healed many that were sick (Mark 1:34).

All: O Lord, have mercy upon me: heal my soul; for I have sinned against thee (Psa. 41:4).

Lesson 10—Superintendent: The Paralytic Healed.

Teachers: And Jesus seeing their faith saith unto the sick of the palsy, Son, thy sins are forgiven. But there were certain of the scribes sitting there, and reasoning in their hearts, Why doth this man thus speak? He blasphemeth: who can forgive sins but one, even God? (Mark 2:5-7).

Scholars: The Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins (Mark 2:10).

All: Forgive us our sins (Luke 11:4).

Lesson 11—Superintendent: Jesus at Matthew's House.

Teachers: And he went forth again by the seaside; and all the multitude resorted unto him, and he taught them. And as he passed by, he saw Levi the son of Alphaeus sitting at the place of toll (Mark 2:13, 14).

Scholars: He said unto him, Follow me (Luke 5:27).

All: He forsook all, and rose up and followed him (Luke 5:28).

Review—Superintendent: The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister (Mark 10:45).

All: Leaving you an example, that ye should follow his steps (1 Pet. 2:21).

SEN. LODGE ON THE PHILIPPINES

Points Made in His Recent Speech in the United States Senate.

It is of great importance to define our position, so that it may be perfectly understood by the inhabitants of the Philippines, as well as by our own people.

The Philippines should be an American question, not the sport of parties nor the subject of party creeds.

Promises are neither action nor policy, and in the form of legislation are a grave mistake.

Our immediate duty is to suppress disorder, put an end to fighting and restore peace and order.

Beyond this we ought not to go by a legislative act, except to make such provision that there may be no delay in re-establishing civil government when the war ends.

That we shall retain the islands.

We are in the Philippines as rightcously as we are there rightfully and legally.

To abandon the islands would be a wrong to humanity, a dereliction of duty, and in the highest degree contrary to sound morals.

Their loss would be a calamity to our trade and commerce.

That the Filipinos are incapable of self-government.

That Dewey entered into no political entanglements with Aguinaldo.

To have recognized Aguinaldo would have been a crime against humanity.

That the President who took the Philippines and planted our flag at the portals of the East will stand out bright and clear upon the pages of history.

The possession of the Philippines makes us an Eastern power.

THE SPEED OF CABLE MESSAGES

In operating long cables very delicate instruments are required, and the currents arriving at the receiving end are very feeble in comparison with those employed in land-line signaling, says a writer in Scribner's. The longer the cable, naturally, the feebler the impulses arriving at the receiving end. A short cable, a cable of under 1,000 miles being generally considered a short cable, gives a speed of signaling amply sufficient for all purposes with a conductor weighing about 100 pounds to the mile, surrounded by an insulating envelope of gutta percha weighing about an equal amount. When we come to a cable about twice this length it is found necessary in order to get a practically unlimited speed—that is a speed as high as the most expert operator can read it—to employ a core of 650 pounds of copper to the mile, insulated with 400 pounds of gutta percha to the mile. These are the proportions of copper and gutta percha in the 1894 Anglo-American Atlantic cable, which is considered the record Atlantic cable for speed of working, and has been worked by automatic transmission, at the rate of some forty-five words a minute.

The type of cable proposed for the Vancouver-Fanning section of the British Pacific cable, as designed by Lord Kelvin, is to have a core of 552 pounds of copper and 368 pounds of gutta percha to the mile, and is calculated to give a speed of twelve words per minute over a length of 3,560 miles. It is not considered safe to adopt a much heavier one than this, for the reason that the weight of the complete cable with a core that should weigh more than about half a ton to the nautical mile would be so great that picking it up for repairs from a depth of 3,000 fathoms would be an extremely difficult and hazardous operation.

"A Single Fact

Is worth a shipload of argument." What shall be said then of thousands of facts? Every cure that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a fact presenting the strongest possible evidence of the merit of this medicine. Thousands and thousands of such facts prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure all diseases caused or promoted by impure blood. It is the best medicine money can buy.

Indigestion, nausea are cured by Hood's Pills.

WHY NYE WAS SURPRISED.

"I think the late Bill Nye was at his best when an opportunity presented itself to make humorous remarks about himself or his own misfortunes," said M. A. Marks yesterday, during a conversation in which the writings of the humorist were discussed.

"I remember an incident which happened in Madison, Ind., the town in which I was born and raised. I was manager of the playhouse we had in the town, and when upon a certain occasion the Woman's Relief Corps, an auxiliary organization to the G. A. R., wanted to get up an entertainment for the purpose of raising money, it asked me to pick out something I thought would be a drawing card.

"I looked over the list of attractions and ran across the names of Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley, who were then traveling together. I told the ladies that in my opinion they could make no better selection, and the humorist and Hoosier poet were immediately communicated with. It so happened that a few days later I had to go to New York, and, of course, left the entire matter with the ladies, telling them to proceed at once with selling tickets. You may imagine my astonishment when I returned home the day on which the entertainment was to be given, when one of the ladies came to me and said that they had sold but seven tickets and that they had abandoned the idea of holding the entertainment at all. The worst of it was they had simply come to the conclusion that they could make no money out of the entertainment, and dropped it without communicating with Nye or Riley or with their manager. Of course in the afternoon they both arrived on the train, and it devolved upon me to break the news to them. I shall never forget the feeling that came over me when I entered their room in the tavern at which they had put up. Riley was sitting in a chair in an apparently meditative mood, while Nye, with his back turned toward the door, was unpacking his grip. Nye did not look up when I came in, but kept right on unpacking, and so I addressed my remarks at Riley. I said that but seven tickets had been sold and that the ladies had decided to abandon the entertainment. Then Bill Nye turned around and remarked: 'Only seven tickets sold! That's funny, because the people of this town never heard us.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Philosophy Below Zero.

"Hit's a mighty col' night," said the colored deacon, "but fer all dat, de devil is abroad in it."

"Well, fer de Lawd sake don't say nuttin, ter 'im, deacon," said the sinner of the fold. "Des let 'im 'lone, en of he don't freeze on a night lak dis he'll sho carry icicles back ter hell wid 'im!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Cures Weak Men Free

Insures Love and Happiness.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 182 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show how men write him:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and bepeft has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and after a few days use can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Mule Footed Hogs.

We have received a large number of letters—for which we thank the writers—giving various facts about the mule-footed hogs. They seem to be plentiful in Minnesota, southeast Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Georgia, and in parts of other states. A breeder of them gives an account of their origin. He says they are properly called "Ozark hogs" because they were first bred in the Ozark mountain region of Missouri. He says:

"They originated from the wild peccary of southwestern Texas, which is solid-hoofed and is cholera-proof. They were taken into Missouri in the early '70's by Gen. Castleman, to cross on the native hog, to get something cholera-proof. The venture was a success, and they were raised very extensively in the Ozark mountains, and were soon taken into Virginia, where they have been raised for twenty-odd years without a single case of cholera."

Another breeder writes: "In 1892 I commenced raising them, and have, at different times, tested them by exposing them to cholera, but have never yet lost one with that disease; am therefore convinced that they are the most healthy hog raised. They are black with white points and an occastonal small white spot. They are large boned and lengthy; have from medium to heavy ears, will cross with any other breed and produce the solid hoof in proportion to the breed; fatten well, make excellent meat and sell well in any market; mild tempered and good breeders; sows are good suckers and make excellent mothers. They are very similar to the large Poland China in maturity, shape, size, etc. They are exceedingly healthy and free from disease; can easily be made to weigh 300 pounds at nine months old, and from 500 to 600 at fifteen months."

This ends this discussion in the Bureau. We suggest that some breeder would find it profitable to advertise the Ozark hogs in the Weekly Blade.

A Creditor Nation.

C. W. R., Caldwell, Neb.:—We have published, time and again, the facts as to our being a creditor nation. Could Russia have borrowed 25 million dollars a week or so ago in New York if we had plenty of money? It is also shown by the excess of our exports over our imports. Here are the official figures since 1896. They show the excess of exports over imports:

	Excess.
1896.....	$102,892,264
1897.....	286,263,143
1898.....	615,431,676
1899.....	529,874,813
Total, four years...	$1,534,451,897

Over a billion and half dollars in four years! That is, that much is owed us by foreigners. But little gold has been sent over to settle this balance. The most of it has been loaned abroad, for interest rates are greater in Europe than they are here.

The Jameson Raid.

W. K., New Market, Tenn.:—The Jameson Raid occurred in 1895. It was a rash and foolish attempt to obtain reforms by force, and deservedly failed. The English government had no hand in it. The maladministration and corruption were great, and the outlanders sent petitions for the removal of grievances, but President Kruger replied: "You may pritest as much as you please, but I have the guns. That settles it." This was, unfortunately, the fact; the outlanders were not allowed to import arms.

John Hays Hammond, an American mining engineer, who was at Johannesburg at the time, says:

"All constitutional efforts having failed in 1895, a reform committee was formed, of which I was a member. We organized to obtain an honest republican and not a British government; we pledged ourselves distinctly against a change of flag. We started secretly to import rifles and cannon, with a view to being prepared to enforce our demands by arms if necessary. An arrangement was made with Mr. Jameson, then administrator of the South African Chartered company, to come to the Transvaal border to assist us, if so called upon.

"We used every effort to prevent Dr. Jameson from taking the initiative, but he disregarded our protests, and is solely responsible for the failure of our movement. We first learned through a newspaper of his departure for Johannesburg. His action alienated sympathy from the cause of reform, and it was supposed that he had ulterior motives which did not conform to the expressed wishes of our committee. The Boers suspected that he would try to seize the country for the Chartered company, and, ultimately, for Great Britain. This would directly have violated the pledges which we gave to the people of Johannesburg. We declared that the movement was only to rid the country of a corrupt oligarchy. We repudiated any subversion of Boer sovereignty."

Jameson and his force were overpowered. The reform committee was arrested, and after some months' imprisonment, all were tried and four sentenced to death. This was afterward commuted to imprisonment.

The Victoria Cross.

"Will you please tell me when the Victoria Cross was first instituted, its shape and the material it is made of?"—G. H., Loda, Ill.

The Victoria cross is a Maltese cross made of bronze, bearing the English imperial crown and crest, and the words "For Valor" on a scroll. It was instituted in 1856, at the end of the Crimean war, by Queen Victoria, as an order of merit for the navy and army. A year later a bar or clasp is added for any new act of heroism, such as would at first have won the cross. A pension of £10 a year ($50) is given with the cross, and £5 a year additional with every added bar.

Our Ambassadors.

P. B. L., Ft. Collins, Colo.: The United States has but six ministers who are ranked as ambassadors: those to France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Mexico and Russia. They were raised to that rank in Cleveland's first term, except in Mexico, which was done a couple of years ago. Their duties are to conduct all diplomatic negotiations, and to watch the welfare of the United States in those countries.

Right To Draft.

"Has the government of the United States constitutional authority to draft an army to campaign outside of the United States?"—A. J. F., Curtice, O.

We are tired of answering this silly question. Any government has the right to call on all its citizens for military duty, if need arises. This is a duty the citizen owes the state for its protection of himself in life, liberty and property. The United States has power to draft men for duty anywhere they are needed, whether in this country or on the other side of the globe.

Refunding the Bonds.

"Do persons holding United States bonds, 3s, 4s and 5s, have to send them in for redemption? Is it compulsory to do so before they are due? Will the government pay the price they are quoted in the general market? If the bonds are sent in will the Treasury take them at the market price, and send one their value in 2 per cents at par?"—S., Hancevtown, O.

Holders of these bonds are not compelled to send them in for refunding. The government is paying a premium to have it done, that is all, because it can not compel refunding. We are not certain as to the price to be paid. A letter to the Secretary of the Treasury will secure the desired information.

The Apocrypha.

"When was the apocrypha taken from the Bible, and why was it done?"—D. R. L., Marvin, Tenn.

The books collectively called the Apocrypha are not contained in the Hebrew canon of the Old Testament. They are all of later origin. They are rejected by the Protestant churches on this account. They were received as canonical by a synod of African bishops at Hippo in A. D. 393. The question, however, whether they were inspired continued to be a subject of dispute in the church till the council of Trent declared them canonical. There is a very numerous class of books which the Roman Catholic church calls apocryphal, among them the third and fourth books of Esdras and the book of Enoch. The apocryphal books of the New Testament comprise a number of spurious gospels, acts, epistles and apocalypses, many of which were written by individuals in the interest of early sects in the Christian church.

The Nicaragua Canal.

"Will the Nicaragua canal be of any special benefit to the South? If so, in what way?"—S. L. B., Athens, Tenn.

Is not the South a part of the United States, and is it not reasonable to suppose that anything which is a benefit to the United States will benefit the South as well as the remainder of the nation? Get over the childish idea of considering the South apart from the rest of the country. In case of war the canal will be a vast benefit. In peace, it will permit trade with the Gulf and South Atlantic ports. There is a growing export trade of raw cotton, of cotton goods, iron and manufactures, with Asia. The canal will promote that trade. It will not cost so much to load vessels at Gulf ports for Manila or China as it will to send the exports by rail to the Pacific coast, and thence on ships. This will give better prices to the producers. These are but a few of its advantages.

The Boer War.

R. A. L., Isabel, Tex.: You do not seem to know that a large proportion of the Cape Colony volunteers in the British army are outlanders who fled from the Transvaal when the war began. England requires so many troops because the hilly character of the Transvaal gives the defenders very great advantages. It is true that there is a Dutch majority in Cape Colony; but the Dutch there have the same rights and privileges as the English. The Secretary of State of Cape Colony is a Boer, and many other officials. The Boers in Cape Colony are contented, and only the more ignorant and bigoted of them, living near the Free State border, have joined the Boer forces. All that England demanded was that the Transvaal should give the outlanders the same rights as the Boers—that they should be treated with perfect equality, the same as the Dutch are in Cape Colony. The Transvaal is an oligarchy, a tyranny under the name of a republic. Cape Colony gives equal rights to al citizens. That is the difference.

The Fire Lands.

"Please inform me where the Fire Lands are located; why they are so called, and what is their history."—Subscriber, Sebema, Mich.

In the Revolution, the British fleet bombarded and burned some Connecticut towns on the shore of Long Island Sound. The state afterwards granted to those whose property was burned some 500,000 acres of land in her Western Reserve, in Northwestern Ohio. These lands lie in Erie, Huron and a small part of Ottawa counties. The Indian title to the lands was extinguished by a treaty made at Fort Industry, where Toledo now stands, in 1805. In 1808 the first settlement on the Fire Lands was made.

Copyright Law.

"If a book is copyrighted in America, does that shield it from publication in Europe or other countries, or is it necessary to have it copyrighted in foreign countries also?"—E. F., Nevada, Mo.

Are the laws of the United States valid in Europe? A moment's thought would have saved you from writing the question. It must be copyrighted in every country where protection is desired.

Grace Darling.

B. W., Talbotts, Tenn.:—Grace Darling was the real name of the heroine. She was the daughter of the keeper of the Longstone lighthouse, on the coast of Northumberland, England. On the night of September 6, 1838, a steamer was wrecked in a storm, and Grace Darling and her father rescued nine with a boat. Whether she had any brothers we do not know. She died in 1842.

Populist Folly.

"There is a Popocratic peanut politician going the rounds here in the West asserting that when the $200,000,000 of government bonds were authorized to be issued by Congress to help pay the expense of the Spanish war, and the Secretary of the Treasury advertised them as a popular loan, placing the denomination low enough so as to put them into the hands of what Bryan would term the common people, that McKinley at once entered into a combination with Wall street bankers whereby the bonds were to be issued to fictitious parties but go directly into and be the property of the banks, and that the President got a $2,000,000 rake-off. Please answer."—C. T. H., Ames, Neb.

The story is a bitter partisan lie, so palpable that no one can fail to see it. The Spanish war loan was a popular loan, and taken up by the people. Here in Toledo a large number of bonds were taken by workingmen, clerks, etc., with their savings. The list of bidders is on file in the Treasury department. Any one can inspect it, and write to the bidders themselves.

Another lie is that the President had anything to do with the loan. If that Populist fool were to spend a month in Washington and find out how busy a man the President is and ascertain the scope of his duties, he would find that the Treasury department handled all the bids; that a number of expert clerks did the work, all of whom would have known of the occurrence, if it were as he says. Further, Mr. McKinley is neither a thief nor a scoundrel, nor could he be bought. Again, why should the New York banks pay anybody two million dollars to secure the bonds? What purpose would they have? How could they make the money back again? Don't waste time on such liars. When a man makes such a statement, demand the proof. Unless he can give it, and convincingly, tell him he is a liar of the worst sort.

The Financial Bill.

"Why is it necessary for Congress to pass the financial bill, especially the clause refunding the national debt?"—G. A. H., Sedalia, Mo.

We have explained, in the editorial columns time and again, the reasons why the bill should pass. The clause refunding the national debt answers for itself. Bonds that bear 4, 5 and 6 per cent interest are refunded in bonds bearing only 2 per cent, thus saving several million dollars a year in interest. Don't you consider that worth doing?

IIII for IV.

"Why is IIII placed on the face of a clock or watch instead of IV?"—A. A. H., Sinke Grove, W. Va.

Simply for this reason. A century and a half ago, a French king had a watch made to order. It was very beautiful, and he admired it very much, but he objected to the IV. Said he: Four is represented by IIII, not by IV." The watchmaker changed the dial, because a foolish king happened not to know the proper Roman numerals; and from that day to this, watch dials have been so made.

Sound.

"When a sound is made, of course there is motion. Is that motion lost or does it continue on?"—M. M., Rhodes, N. C.

When a sound is made, the motion is sound-waves in the air. These circle out from the sounding body in every direction. This involves the setting of a larger portion of air in motion constantly. So the sound-waves diminish in intensity as they increase in quantity; the sound becomes weaker and weaker, until it is inaudible.

Miscellaneous.

G. D., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.: We have not those records.

C. C., Dartford, Wis.: We have not the data to answer your question.

L. H. B., Martin, Mich.: The Mexican dollar is worth 48 to 50 cents, American money.

M. K., Revenge, Ohio: We do not understand your question. Tell us what you mean by "paper bills."

J. G., Herman, Mo.: The item came to us by the Associated Press, and we know nothing more about it.

E. J. S. Edgewood, Ill. Your coin is a Danish skilling. We do not handle old coins. See Rules above.

L. P. S., Ecorse, Mich.: We do not know the Michigan law covering the point. Consult a lawyer.

J. A. K., Bloomville, O.: We do not know the name or address of the person getting up the Schley endless chain.

E. A. H., Tryon, Okla.: Animals used for vivisection purposes are rendered insensible, a surgeon informs us. Birds are killed before the skins are removed.

H. E. S., Marshall, Mich.: Miss Helen Gould is the daughter of the late Jay Gould. She is wealthy, and uses her wealth in works of benevolence.

C. I. C., Guelph, Kan.: With reference to the ground, the top of a vehicle wheel travels faster than the bottom. With reference to the axle, there is no difference.

H. T. M., Unadilla Center, N. Y.: Write a letter, setting clearly forth the negligence of the mail carrier, addressed to the "Postmaster General, Washington, D. C."

R. M. K., Whiteford, Mich.: There was no battle of the civil war referred to as the "Waterloo of the South," and none which could properly be compared to Waterloo.

G. L. P., Marion, Ind.: Such questions as yours do not admit of an intelligent answer. Reformations in the world depend upon other factors than religious opinions.

F. J. B., Minerva, Ore.: Crystalline gems are found in crystal form, but the surfaces are often rough and discolored. It is impossible to describe them on paper, so they could be recognized.

G. T. M., Coats, Kan.: Certainly a ball can be curved by the pitcher. It is done in every first class game. It is done by making the ball revolve as it leaves the hand. It must be explained by some one who will show you how to do it.

E. N. L., Bloomville, O.: All that there is to say of Infanta Eulalia is this: She is the daughter of Queen Isabel and her husband, Francisco; she is the sister of the late King Alfonso XII, and hence aunt of the little King Alfonso XIII; she was born Feb. 12, 1864.

J. H. G., Morganville, Kan.: The law for the retirement of army and navy officers, and judges of the Supreme court at the age of 64, has existed ever since the early years of the government. The principle is just the same as that of pensioning soldiers, and supported by the same arguments.

MY BEAUTIFUL BABY BOY

Weak Women Made Happy by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Letters from Two Who Now Have Children.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It was my ardent desire to have a child. I had been married three years and was childless, so wrote to you to find out the reason. After following your kind advice and taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I became the mother of a beautiful baby boy, the joy of our home. He is a fat, healthy baby, thanks to your medicine."—MRS. MINDA FINKLE, Roscoe, N. Y.

From Grateful Mrs. Lane

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wrote you a letter some time ago, stating my case to you.

"I had pains through my bowels, headache, and backache, felt tired and sleepy all the time, was troubled with the whites. I followed your advice, took your Vegetable Compound, and it did me lots of good. I now have a baby girl. I certainly believe I would have miscarried had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had a very easy time; was sick only a short time. I think your medicine is a godsend to women in the condition in which I was. I recommend it to all as the best medicine for women."—MRS. MARY LANE, Coytee, Tenn.

GIRL'S LIFE IN THE SIXTIES

It might be said that the lives of girls in the 60s and 70s were indoor lives as compared with the outdoor lives led by the girls of to-day, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Their chief accomplishments were piano-forte playing, drawing, and Berlin wool work. Piano practice occupied two hours on an average of each morning, and this not as regards girls still in the school room, but girls who were out of it and introduced into society. Ambitious pieces, classical and otherwise, were worked up with untagging industry, to be rattled off after dinner by way of contributing to the entertainment of the assembled guests. Again, it was quite necessary to be able to sing, whether endowed by nature with a voice, or with an acquired one, the result of patient study and clever tuition. All this practice left very little time for outdoor exercise, and one hour's walking in the morning was considered all-sufficient active exertion for young girls on the threshold of womanhood. To follow up the daily life as it then was, an hour or one hour and a half in the afternoon was given up to driving, frequently in close carriages, while some few enjoyed the pleasure of riding with their fathers or brothers. On the return home astonishing roses and lilies-in-wool were carefully worked in frames from patterns for at least two hours, until the shoulders and backs of the workers ached with fatigue. Afternoon tea not being a regular institution in the drawing room, the school room tea was resorted to, and after that a little reading was allowed under maternal supervision, the books being carefully chosen and read beforehand in most instances.

The outdoor life in summer was limited to playing a little croquet and to sitting out when it was too hot to drive or ride; but the idea uppermost was that the sun's rays should be guarded against for fear of spoiling their complexions with freckles and tanned—a delicate pallor being considered to enhance a girl's beauty—and a "lily-white hand" was an indispensable adjunct, and to look delicate was considered a mark of refinement; thus everything in the rearing of girls was done to achieve this end.

Just So-So

Gaussip—Mr. White is pretty well-to-do, ain't he?

Butcher—Well, he ain't to say very rich or yet very poor.

Gaussip—How is that?

Butcher—He always pays cash fur his provisions.—Philadelphia Press.

Woman's Way.

Tess—Isn't she a peculiar girl? She wouldn't look at him when he was rich, but now, after he's lost all his money, she accepts him.

Jess—Oh, well, you know how crazy every woman is to get anything that's reduced.—Philadelphia Press.

A Pertinent Inquiry.

Nell—Mr. Shortleigh proposed last night.

Bess—And did you confess everything?

Nell—Well, I admitted that I loved him.

Bess—Of course, but did you tell him that the report about your being an heiress was false?—Chicago News.

His Safety Assured.

"Did you see that story about the man who got a needle in his arm while trying to kiss a girl?" he asked.

"No," she replied, and then she added fervently: "But, thank Heaven! I never learned to sew."—Chicago Post.

Didn't Spend it All.

"I want you to prescribe for my wife, doctor."

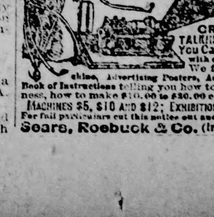
"What's the matter with her?"

"I don't know, but I am sure there is something, she went shopping yesterday, and brought home part of the money I gave her."—Harper's Bazar.

Furnace Works Perfectly Lovely.

"Is your furnace giving you any trouble this winter?"

"Not a bit. We fill it up with coal in the morning, open all the registers, build a good fire in the kitchen stove, use the grate in the parlor, light the oil heating stove in the sitting room, and everything is warm and comfortable all over the house."—Chicago Tribune.



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Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well-Known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Out of the chaos of old-time failure comes a new and startling cure for rupture. Dr. W. S. Rice, 356 N. Main st., Adams, N. Y., has invented a method that cures without pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time from the day's work. To avoid all questions of doubt he sends free to every sufferer a free trial of his method and there can be no earthly reason why anyone, rich or poor, should not avail themselves of this generous offer. As an instance of this remarkable method, the cure of Charles Lange, Morrison, Ills., is a welcome piece of intelligence.

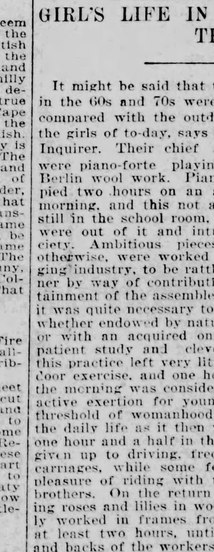
MR. CHAS. LANGE.

Mr. Lange is a well preserved old gentleman, 72 years of age and for eighteen years had a bad double rupture which no treatment could cope with. After a short use of the Rice method the left rupture healed entirely and the right was almost closed in a few weeks. To-day he is as sound as a dollar, wears no truss or other support and his cure is only one of hundreds of similar cases reported by those who use the Rice method. Send for this free trial. Don't be backward. It will surprise you with its wonderful power to heal. And if you know of other ruptured people ask them to write or write for them. Do not fail to write at once; do so to-day.

THE BOY HERO OF COLENSO

The gallant 14-year-old Bugler Dunn, of the First Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was summoned to Windsor by the queen on being discharged from the Netley hospital and presented by her majesty with a silver-mounted bugle.

Bugler Dunn was the first on the British side to be wounded at the crossing of the Tugela river. He insisted on rushing on with the firing line when his regiment tried to force the passage of the Tugela, though many of the men of the regiment tried to keep him back.



BUGLER DUNN

Writing soon after the battle Sergeant Dunn, the boy's father, who has gone to the front, Captain Gordon said:

"I write to tell you how proud we are all of us of the gallant conduct of your son, No. 6408 Drummer Dunn. He insisted on rushing on with the firing line when we tried to force the passage of the Tugela, though several tried to keep him back."

While at Netley hospital Drummer Dunn—he is technically a drummer, though he acted as bugler at the front—was visited by Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Christian. When he was asked by Princess Christian what the queen could do for him the little fellow promptly replied:

"I hope her majesty will send me back to the front."

On the arrival of the train at Portsmouth from Netley four of the stalwart Dublins made a rush for him and carried him shoulder high through the streets. The crowd greeted him with cheer after cheer. This enthusiasm was kept up all the way to the Cambridge barracks, where the battalion is quartered.

"I am to have a medal and three bars because I have been in three engagements," he told an interviewer, subsequently, "and I shall be very proud of it. My father has only two bars to his medal."

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

Open to Conviction.

"Were you ever bribed?" asked the constituent.

"Never," replied the Montana legislator emphatically. "No one has ever dared to even offer me money for my vote."

"I am glad to hear you say that," said the constituent.

"Of course," went on the legislator, "some one occasionally leaves a few thousand dollars in my room or slips a little money into my pocket, but no one would have the hardihood to hand me anything."—Chicago Post.

Never Stationary.

"How much of a standing army have you?" asked the foreign sympathizer.

"Standing army!" echoed Aguinaldo, sardonically, with his glass levelled at his soldiers, who were taking up another strategic position some distance in the rear. "Standing! Look at it!"—Chicago Tribune.

It Puzzles Other Folks, Too.

"I want to ask one more question," said little Frank, as he was being put to bed.

"Well?" acquiesced the tired mamma.

"When holes come in stockings, what becomes of the piece of stocking that was there before the hole came?"—Tid-Bits.

A Wonder.

"Well, sir," said the man who had just come from the concert, "I have heard the most wonderful violinist in the world this evening."

"Who is he?"

"I've forgotten his name, but he didn't spend much more than half the time he was on the stage in tuning his instrument."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Season of Meditation.

"I suppose you and your wife will keep Lent?"

"Yes; I'll think of the money I've spent and she will think of the money she intends to spend."—Chicago Record.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Cow Sucks Herself.

J. F. F., Tennessee: A good way to keep a cow from sucking herself is to put a cradle around her neck. The cradle is made by taking small slats or small round limbs that will reach from three inches back of the ears to three or four inches of the shoulder. Bore holes in the ends of the slats or limbs, through which pass a strong cord. Tie knots in the cord four inches apart as it is passed through the holes in the sticks. Fit the cradle around the neck and tie the cords at the top. To keep the cradle in place, put a strap around the cow, back of the forelegs. Put rings in the strap, below and above. From these rings run cords and attach them to the cord that runs through the back of the cradle. Another device is to pass a strap around back of the shoulders, with a ring in it at the lower part. To this ring attach a small strap about five inches long, tied to a ring in a slat or small round piece of wood running out on a line with the outer bulge in the jaws. Put a ring in the stick and attach a strap to it. Run the strap up to a ring in a strap around the jaws of the cow, at the outer bulge. To this strap attach another strap that will run back of the ears and attached to the strap on the opposite side. The stick must be hung between the legs loosely. The cow may graze, as with the bridle, but she cannot get at her teats when she is lying down.

To Raise Small Fruits.

Mrs. R. McL., New Hampshire: The same general rules that are necessary to raise vegetables, in the way of drainage, soil and manuing, are applicable to small fruits. It does not pay in a commercial way for a farmer to go extensively into the raising of small fruits who is raising grain and other crops for market. The orchard is an essential adjunct to every well regulated farm. Small fruits must be carefully attended to, and it requires much time to do it properly. Every farmer should raise small fruits for home consumption, as small patches can be taken care of at odd times. Small fruit growing is very profitable, but farmers and farmer's wives are very busy people, and they have little time to spare to look after the cultivation of small fruits. A few blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, raspberries and strawberries should be found on every farm, as time may be found to raise a few, but not large quantities. Small fruits have become almost a necessity now, as people have learned to live more enjoyable on the variety of fruits raised. In raising small fruits the best plan is to take a few leading varieties. The editor cannot, on account of lack of space, go over the method of raising each variety of small fruit, but he will be pleased to tell you how to raise a few of the kinds about which you may wish to know. It will not require a very big patch of certain kinds to give you all the fruit you may want for family use, as well as a sufficient quantity in addition to buy all the coffee, sugar and wearing apparel for the wife, the queen of the household, that may be required.

Contracted Feet—Hooves Hard.

F. W. McL., South Dakota: Contracted feet is in nearly all cases the result of some other disease, as corns, navicular disease, founder, sprains of the tendens, or bad shoeing. When the contraction is from bad shoeing remove the shoes, pare the feet down well, until the sole may be pressed with the thumb, open the heels up to the soft parts, rasp off the quarters quite thin, and do not touch the frog. It is recommended in the Cyclopedia of Live Stock, after the above is done, to rub in a little fly blister to the coronet, near the quarters with hoof ointment once a day, and turn the animal to pasture on soft ground. If you do not wish to turn the horse out, put the shoes on again. Let them be plain shoes, with no calks, medium weight, perfectly level on the bearing surface, and bevelled off to avoid bearing on the sole. Reduce the quarters so as to relieve them of any bearing on the shoe, and let the frog come down on the ground. Set the shoes every three or four weeks, and repeat the above treatment each time. In three or four months the horse should have recovered. A good hoof ointment is: Tar, Burgundy pitch, and mutton suet, of each, equal parts. Corns are found in the fore feet only. But few cases of navicular disease recover. In the early stages the walls of the heels should be rasped, as in contracted heels, until the horn is quite thin; the coronet should be well blistered with Spanish fly ointment, and the patient turned to grass in a damp field or meadow. After three or four times, the blister should be repeated. This treatment is to be continued for two or three months. Plain shoes are to be put on when the animal is returned to work. In chronic cases the animal must be put to slow, easy work.

Sprain of Fetlock Joint.

E. O. W., Pennsylvania: As the fetlock is swollen and the horse puts his toe on the ground, the driving of him on frozen ground may have caused sprain of the fetlock joint. Wrap the fetlock with cold water bandages for about three days. Clip the hair from over the fetlock, and rub some of this well in. Red iodide of mercury, one drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Mix well, and rub well in around fetlock and a little on the back tendons. Wash off once a day with warm water and soap. Dry well and apply again for five days. Then wash with warm water and soap, dry, and apply a little unsalted lard. Tie the horse up short, so that he can not bite at the fetlock. You should be sure that the horse's foot is sound, as he may have navicular disease. After three months' time a horse is not likely to fully recover from sprained fetlock.

Bloody Urine Swelling on Shoulder

E. L. S., Washington: Your mule is troubled with a disease called haematuria. In this disease the animal sweats profusely. You should put the animal in a wide stall with plenty of bedding. Give 15 ozs. raw linseed oil. After this operates, give linseed tea to drink for a few days. At the same time, mix: Sulphate of iron, 2 drachms; powdered nux vomica, 1 drachm. Give as a ball twice a day the above quantity for five days. Give perfect rest and plain diet. An abundance of air in a yard or field should be given for several weeks. For the sprain of the shoulder apply this three times; it is good for sprains of all kinds: Laudanum, gum camphor, spirits of turpentine, tincture of myrrh, castile soap, oil origanum, nitrous ether, of each one ounce; alcohol, 1 quart; mix well and shake before using.

Roaches in Bee Stands.

A. D. B., Indiana: The editor could tell you how to kill roaches, but the remedy would kill the bees. Will some reader of The Blade please tell A. D. B. how to get rid of the pests?

May Be Corns.

S. W., Indiana: Corns are little tumors on the sensitive sole in the triangular space between the bars and the wall at the heel. Almost always found in the inside heel in the fore feet. Remove the shoe, find the corn, and if there is inflammation poultice the foot, and if the corns are festered make an opening to give vent to the pus. Pare the seat of the corn, taking care not to cut out portions of the bars of the frog. A plaster for corns is: Subacetate of copper, ½ oz.; oil of turpentine, 2 ozs.; yellow wax, ½ lb. Melt together and apply on a piece of leather.

Thoroughpin Haematuria.

G. B. N., North Dakota: Blood spavin, bog spavin and thoroughpin constitute one disease, the result of an overdistention of joint oil in the hock joint, which causes a distention of the ligament. Blood and bog spavin on the front and inside of the joint, thoroughpin extends through from one side of the joint to the other. To treat apply hot water twice a day for a week, rub dry and bathe the part with vinegar and salt, a quart of vinegar and a handful of salt. Then rub this in three times a day: Tincture of iodine, 3 ozs.; aqua ammonia, 1 oz.; glycerine, 1 oz. For haematuria, see answer to E. L. S., Washington.

Dry Murrain—Indigestion of Third Stomach.

C. P. P., West Virginia: You describe dry murrain, or indigestion of the third stomach. The cause of dry murrain is not completely understood. Want of exercise is a predisposing cause; coarse, indigestive food may cause it; food in excessive quantity, or food with astringent properties will bring it on. The treatment is: Boil 2 ozs. of chamomile flowers in a quart of water for 20 minutes, and when cool give the effusion to the animal. When constipation is present, give sulphate of magnesia, 1 lb.; Barbadoes, ½ oz.; powdered ginger, 1 oz.; powdered nux vomica, 1 drachm; fluid extract belladonna, ½ oz. Stir all up in two quarts of lukewarm water, except the belladonna, which must be added just before giving the dose. A cow that is near calving should not be given the above. If there is a lack of appetite after giving the above, give powdered gentian, 3 ozs.; powdered bicarbonate of potash, 3 ozs.; powdered ginger, 3 ozs.; powdered capsicum, 1 oz. Mix and divide into 12 powders, one of which should be given three times a day before feeding, shaken up in half a pint whisky and one pint of water. Put two heaped tablespoonfuls of wood charcoal in the animal's feed three times a day.

Hardiest Apples—Good Bearers.

C. E. L., Iowa:—A short list of hardy, good bearing winter apples is: Gano, Ben Davis, Limber Twig, Winter Rambo, Pippin, Wine Sap. Write to your senator or representative in congress for the bulletin "The Apple, and How to Grow It." It gives suggestions as to preparing the land, distances for planting, season for planting. Directions are given for setting the young trees, culture, pruning and training, shaping the trees, and gathering the crop. It contains ten illustrations.

What Ailed the Hog.

Mrs. B. F. S., Michigan—Your hog had rheumatism, which is liable to attack any organ of the body, such as the heart, lungs, kidneys, bowels, liver or stomach. It is impossible at times to tell just what caused the attack. Your treatment was intelligent and you did well to make the examination.

Animal Frets.

C. H. W., North Carolina: The animal seems to be suffering from indigestion. Give this: Baking soda, powdered ginger, and powdered gentian, equal parts. Mix well, and give in heaping teaspoonful doses, twice a day, before feeding. Dissolve each powder in half a pint of water, and give as a drench. A physic of 15 ozs. of raw linseed oil should be administered before beginning the powders, a sufficient quantity of which should be purchased to last five days. Examine teeth to see if they are perfectly sound.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Blade Farmstead: I wish to corroborate the statement of J. A. C., Frankfort, Ill., relating to mule-footed hogs. In 1873 a lot of said hogs were on exhibition at the Flora, Clay county, Illinois, fair. I examined them and know they were not a fraud, but they were the first and last I ever saw.—W. R. B., Whittier, Cal. Your question has been referred to the editor of the Question Bureau.

Received.

From Kansas State Agricultural college: Bulletin No. 21, Veterinary department, swine plague.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hungarian Wheats.

In a bulletin issued by the United States department, the following is given regarding Hungarian wheat: "American and Hungary are the only countries which export flour in large quantities. The Hugarian flour owes its reputation largely to the high quality of the hard winter wheats grown in the great plains between the Theiss and Danube rivers. Other countries, especially Russian and our own Northwest, have superb hard spring wheats, but authorities agree that it is in Hungary that hard winter wheats of the best quality are to be found. When it is remembered that winter wheat yields more than spring wheat and often suffer less from drought, the desirability of these cereals becomes evident."

Mr. Swingle arrayed in Budapest to secure five of the best sorts in small quantities as soon as the 1899 crop is dry enough to ship. These wheats cannot be expected to stand the severe winters of the extreme Northwest, but it is hoped that for the middle Western states, especially in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska they will prove of great value.

Cut Bone.

One pound of cut bone for a dozen hens once a day, which should not cost over one cent a pound, will produce more eggs than five times as much grain, because the cut bone is complete in egg-making substances, while the grain is largely deficient in many respects. Some persons affirm that it does not pay to procure a bone cutter for a small flock. That is a mistake. Bone cutters are now cheaper than many ordinary garden tools, and are strong, durable and efficient. The cost of the bone cutter is soon regained in the increased number of eggs laid. It is almost indispensable to success, no matter how small the flock, for no one should keep a flock unless fully determined to secure the largest profit possible.

The great saving of bones and meat and the utilization of materials that would not be appropriated as food for fowls without their use, have given green bone cutters a place on all well-regulated poultry farms. They are sold at from $5 to $10—a price which places them within the reach of all—and they have added to the profits of poultrymen, farmers, butchers and poultry-supplie[illegible].—Poultry Keeper.

Cream Susceptible to Odors.

It humorously and truthfully has been pointed out by Secretary Van Norman, of the Indiana State Dairy association, that milk and cream are very susceptible to odors which emanate from the barn yard, pig pen or other places where foul matter exists, and butter made of cream that has been in the way of breezes or drafts dense with foul atoms of decaying vegetable matter is not likely to be free from unpleasant taste and odor. The offensive odor gets into the very fiber of the butter, so to speak, and the consumer need not have the acutest sense of taste and smell to detect it. Considering the extent to which butter and cream are contaminated by being in contact with air that comes from foul places it would seem that a wise arrangement in farm buildings and stock yards were much needed. The dairy or milk house should sustain no atmospheric relation to the pig pen, barn yard or manure heap, and certainly it should not be, as many are, but a few rods distant from these places of foul odors. The air around the milk should be pure and sunshine given access to the building to drive out the dampness and kill the microbes. And there is no more successful way of contaminating butter than by having the cream rise in greasy pans or unclean crocks. Both should be scrupulously clean before being filled with milk. However, the strictest cleanliness needs to be exercised through the entire process of butter making from the time the milk is extracted until the butter is placed upon the grocer's counter or the market.

Mulching Orchards.

It is a common thing for the farmer with a surplus of straw to be at a loss what to do with it, and for him to conclude that the orchard is the best place to haul and spread it. He argues that it will act as a mulch and conserve moisture for his trees, and ultimately be converted into humus which will improve the land.

In this he makes three mistakes. First, straw, which is given the theoretical value of $3 a ton when used as a fertilizer, is worth little when spread out thinly and allowed to decay slowly, as in the orchard. It loses its nitrogen. Second, it furnishes excellent hiding places for mice, rats and other pests, which may cause great damage by gnawing the trees. This is particularly noticeable in young orchards. Third, and most important, it does act as a mulch, but in such a way that the surface layer of the soil is kept moist at just the time of year it should not be, namely, the early growing season. This encourages the growth of roots close to the surface, a place that is dangerous to the life of the tree because in a very dry spell there are insufficient deep growing roots to supply the tree with moisture and the surface has no moisture in it. It would be better to sell the straw at a loss. This would not mean the loss of the orchard as well as the straw if used as mentioned above. But some extra stock may be utilized to eat up or trample down the straw, and thus make extra manure and litter. This will save the straw, the orchard and the manure. The only mulch that the orchard should receive is one made by the harrow or gang plow and cultivator. This will make the roots go deep and thus fit them to withstand a dry time.—Correspondence National Rural Magazine.

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TRURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1900.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 172.000

PORTFOLIOS OF PARIS EXPOSITION.

As heretofore announced, we are making arrangements on a huge scale to supply readers of The Blade with a series of magnificent illustrations of the Paris Exposition, under the title of "Parisian Dream City." While similar to the "Dream City" we supplied our readers during our own World's Fair of 1893, we can safely promise these will be better, owing to improvements in the line of printing since that date. The many thousand Blade readers who cannot go abroad this year will, by means of this series of portfolios, enjoy the great exposition almost as well as those who spend hundreds of dollars to make a personal visit to Paris.

These portfolios will be issued weekly, beginning April 20, for twenty weeks. Each part will contain some twenty large full page photographic illustrations of the Exposition, and historic buildings and scenes of Paris. The regular price of each portfolio will be twenty-five cents—but by special arrangement with publisher, we have contracted to use 100,000 or more sets, and by fixing a price to just cover expenses, we are enabled to supply our Blade subscribers at ten cents per part.

Part one will be mailed on April 20th to every person who will in the meantime remit us ten cents for the first number. In order to give all our readers a chance, our books are now open for orders for Portfolio No. 1. The names will be entered in order as they are received, and there will be no delay in mailing on date named above. We therefore especially urge every reader of The Blade to remit at once for the first number, in order to get a sample of what we promise, and no one will be obliged to order the subsequent numbers, unless they are satisfied with the work. The Weekly Blade has now 173,000 regular subscribers, and perhaps as many more read it after the subscribers have done with it. We have ordered 100,000 of Part 1, and have arranged for more if we need them. If 150,000 of our readers order Part 1, 100,000 will continue through the series. Anyhow, all we ask is your first order, after which the matter is your own hands. The enormous detail of handling so many names, and mailing promptly to each individual, leads us to open our books for Part 1 a month in advance of publication. We therefore hope our readers will remit promptly on reading this announcement, and thereby give us time to enter the majority of names two weeks or more in advance. Address all letters "The Blade, Portfolio Department, Toledo, Ohio." Enclose in each letter a silver dime, and ask for Part No. 1 "Parisian Dream City." We prefer to have you send silver, but will take stamps in cases where silver cannot be obtained. We beg of you not to send stamps if you can get silver, as we are now burdened with stamps that we cannot use as current funds. Now let the orders roll in.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

There is but 8 per cent. of the foreign trade of the United States carried under the American flag. The 92 per cent. is carried in foreign vessels, and every year we pay some $300,000,000 to them for this service. Since last fall, this trade has been interfered with to a considerable extent by the demands of England's transport service to South Africa. This is but an illustration of an utter dependence. In case of a war between England and any other European power, war rates of marine insurance would double or even quadruple the cost of ocean transportation.

Our foreign commerce is expanding enormously, and it is a national reproach that it should have to depend almost entirely upon the vessels of our commercial rivals. In case of an European war, our exports would pile up on our wharves, because there would be no vessels to carry them. Stagnation in industry and trade would follow. Is it not absurd that our prosperity should thus be at the mercy of foreign countries? That it should depend entirely upon a continuation of peace in Europe?

What we need, more than anything else, is a great mercantile marine under the flag of the United States. We would thus be independent of European complications. With our foreign trade carried in our own ships, the country would save $300,000,000 a year and its expansion go forward without anything to mar its prosperity or its permanency. Congress should head the facts in the case, and pass the shipping bill.

If, as reported, Kansas City hotel keepers intend to get rich off the Democratic convention they will probably be disappointed. There is no good reason for believing that the convention will be of enough interest to draw much of a crowd.

THE PUERTO RICAN QUESTION.

The President personally believes exactly what he said in his message with regard to the question of a tariff on trade between Puerto Rico and the United States. He has not changed his views on that point. But he does not and did not subscribe to the theory that free trade between the two is a constitutional right. When the matter came up in Congress, the law-making power, it was evident that the establishment of free trade in this instance would be construed as a precedent for demanding that there shall be no tariffs on trade with our other island possessions. So a low duty was imposed in the bill, with a grant of the entire proceeds for the benefit of Puerto Rico. The President is willing to sign the bill, if it shall pass both houses, for, by the expiration of the two years specified in the measure, the status of our possessions will have been defined by the supreme court, and the constitutional question thus be put out of the way.

Though the Democrats are attempting to make a partisan matter out of this question, it is not in that category. The supreme court alone has power to construe the constitution. The way to get a decision is by a test case. A law must be passed levying a duty on imports from some one of our new possessions, before there will be ground for bringing the matter before that court. When such a law is enacted then some importer will contest it, and the case be carried up to the court of last resort. There we shall know, from its decision, whether Congress has the power to impose duties on commerce with our new possessions, and that decision will take the question out of politics at once and forever.

Hence we are in favor of the passage of this bill that the matter may be brought to a judicial test quickly. The adoption of the Davis bill would defeat this object. He proposes to establish free trade with Puerto Rico, by formally extending the constitution to that island, thus declaring, in effect, that it does not apply to our new possessions until Congress formally extends its provisions thereto. This would leave the whole matter in the air. There would be no ground for a test case. The assertion by Congress that these islands are possessions, not parts, of the Union counts for nothing. It is wise to have an early adjudication of the issue, and this can only be done by imposing a duty, and then testing its validity.

YELLOW LYING.

The Puerto Rican situation has been hungrily seized upon by the Democrats as a fertile source of fault-finding. Of course the party attitude is simply one of opposition, and no matter how wise and politic may be the proposed line of policy, to the Democrats it is something to be anathematized.

The New York World is a Democratic organ of the yellow species. It prints a cartoon which makes it the laughing-stock of all sensible men. Puerto Rico is represented as a little negro, for whom are lying in wait two burly ruffians, bearing clubs—the one marked "Sugar Trust," the other "Tobacco Trust." The idea attempted to be represented is that these two trusts are anxious to have a tariff imposed on sugar and tobacco brought to this country from Puerto Rico.

Any sensible individual, no matter what his politics, knows that this is not true. Take the Sugar Trust. Its business is refining sugar. Puerto Rico sugar comes to this country in a raw state, brown in color. It has to be refined. Any duty on raw sugar must be paid by the trust. The cheaper it can get it, the more money it makes from the refined product. Hence the Sugar Trust would be better suited by an entire abolition of the sugar duty on the Puerto Rican product.

The same reasoning applies to the Tobacco Trust. It does not grow tobacco. It buys it of the grower, and manufactures it into cigars, cigarettes and plug tobacco. Why should it wish to shut out Puerto Rican tobacco, or subject it to revenue taxation? The cheaper the trust can buy it, the more money it will make. It is decidedly to the interest of the Trust that tobacco from that island shall be admitted free.

The World should not assume that its readers are idiots. They are largely Democrats, but some of them, at least, possess reasoning power. And it does not require very much of the latter to see the grotesque absurdity of the World's cartoon, the utter falsity of the position the paper takes on this question. We refer to it, not because the World is alone in this, for it is the attitude of a large number of Democratic papers, but to call attention to the utter weakness of a cause which can find no better argument than a patent falsehood.

ADJUTANT GENERAL CORBIN.

Quite a tempest in a teapot has been stirred up by the introduction of a bill in Congress, the purpose of which is to promote the adjutant general of the army to the rank of major general. The bill is said to have been suggested by Secretary of War Root, who has been very favorably impressed with the high executive ability and untiring industry of General Corbin. We can see no reason why merit in the adjutant general's office shall not be properly rewarded, the same as it would be in the case of a brigadier general who did creditable service in the field.

There are some men in Congress who seem to have an antagonism to all army officers with creditable records. Senator Pettigrew introduced a resolution calling for the record of a court-martial before which Corbin was tried when a lieutenant colonel in the civil war. Yesterday The Blade printed, on the editorial page, the facts in this case. General Corbin at once sent to the Senate copies of the record in the case, in anticipation of action by the committee. He has nothing to fear when the facts are known. He is a most efficient officer, and deserves the promotion the pending bill gives him. He is a credit to Ohio, his native state.

It is to be presumed that West Virginia's law providing for inspection of mines is as rigid as in all other mining states; but, in view of the appalling disaster at the Red Ash mine, it would seem that the inspection is a farce. No wonder the inspector refuses to make any statement as to the cause of the awful explosion, which killed half a hundred men instantly. Some one certainly neglected a plain duty. Either the inspector was negligent, or the men did not obey his orders. In either case, a rigid investigation is needed.

JUDGE TAFT'S SPEECH.

Judge Taft, at the complimentary banquet tendered him at Cincinnati, on his appointment as chief of the new Philippine commission, surprised his hearers by the admission that he is an anti-expansionist. He believes that we have problems enough at home, with our complex population, to engross our time and effort. It may seem strange to some that the President should have appointed him to such a position, knowing his views; but William McKinley is a good judge of men, and he knows well that Judge Taft will not let his preconceived theories interfere with the discharge of his full duty. It is a condition, not a theory, which the commission has to face.

Judge Taft, continuing his speech, indicated what his official course shall be, and it has the right ring. We can not forbear making the following extract:

I have to deal with the situation as it is, and whatever the cause of it, the question now is, What are we to do to meet the present needs? The high and patriotic purpose of the President in the present juncture is to give the people of the Philippine islands the best civil government which he can provide, with the largest measure of self-government consistent with stability. He seeks only the welfare of the Filipino and the betterment of his condition. The incidental benefits to the trade of this country arising from the new relation must be made subservient to the interests of those who have become our wards. This is his charge to his new commission. With his purpose thus defined, I have the deepest sympathy. When, therefore, the President did me the honor to ask me to assist him as one of the commission in carrying it out, I could not urge as a reason for declining that I did not agree with his policy and its object.

We commend the sentiments expressed to the thoughtful consideration of the people of the country. Now that we have expanded, discussion as to whether we should expand is manifestly wasted. The thing to do is to do the best possible for the Filipinos, and for the United States. The President has made no mistake in selecting Judge Taft. His conservatism will be far more useful in his responsible position than would be the rashness of an enthusiast.

A PARTISAN HOWL.

One would suppose to listen to the yelping chorus of Democratic opposition to the Puerto Rican tariff bill, that the President and his party were engaged in a most heinous crime. Have you noted that this opposition voices itself in general denunciation, and does not come down to particulars?

The bill is anathematized, but nobody points out the provisions which are unjust and oppressive. Why? Simply because the bill is neither. It is a plain, straightforward bit of legislation. It applies the schedules of the Dingley law to all imports into Puerto Rico from other countries than the United States. On trade between this country and the island, it assesses 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates—the sums collected in the United States on Puerto Rican imports to be paid into the treasury of the island.

The opposition are indulging in the pastime of "throwing fits" because the President, in his message last December, favored free trade between the island and ourselves, and is now in favor of the present bill. Well, the reason for his present attitude is perfectly plain. He still believes in free trade with Puerto Rico, but the plan of a nominal tariff on such trade was necessarily adopted in order to defeat the schemes of the partisans who declared that the President's recommendation in his message bound him to that position that the constitution extends to territory obtained by the government by conquest, cession or purchase—a position which the President does not believe.

The President desires to keep the hands of Congress free to legislate properly for the Philippines. Hence he favors the Puerto Rican bill, assessing a nominal tariff on its trade with us, the proceeds to go into the island treasury. The constitutional question involved will be tested in the courts so soon as the bill becomes a law, and the contention as to the status of acquired territory be settled by the supreme court.

AN ORGAN'S WAIL.

"We have had our blessings and our burdens, and still have both," said McKinley in his speech at the Ohio banquet in New York. Unfortunately for the nations, McKinleyism has not been one of its blessings.—Columbus Press-Post.

The Press-Post seems to have a short memory. It should recall the last Democratic administration, and remember the great panic, the depression of business, the tens of thousands of idle men, the low wages of those who were employed, the stagnation of trade, the bond issues—made under the law for the maintenance of the gold reserve, but the proceeds used to pay the running expenses of the government, because the Democratic Wilson law did not produce enough revenue. All these things were the logical results of the Democratic policies the Press-Post then supported, and which it still advocates.

Under McKinley's Republican administration, the Dingley law was passed—a protective tariff measure, the essence of "McKinleyism," if you please. Under it the mills and factories, the mines and furnaces, all started up on full time again. The railways had more traffic than they could well handle. The idle men are all employed. Those on short hours are now putting in full time. Wages have gone up to a higher average level than ever before. The nation is prospering as never before. Our industries have a greater output than ever before in our history. Our export trade has enormously increased beyond all previous records. Every industrious man is prospering. The national revenues exceed the expenditures, even with the cost of war included. The nation never was so prosperous.

All these results are the outcome of what the Press-Post calls "McKinleyism." Are they blessings, or are they not? We fancy a very great majority of the people of the United States will not agree with the hide-bound Columbus organ of Bryanism in its absurd dictum.

President McKinley says "there is no such thing as imperialism." Then it is in order for him to explain how a tariff can be erected against the people of a part of the United States by the people of another part, without imperialism.—Columbus Press Post.

It needs no explanation—simply a reference to history. Under Thomas Jefferson, a Democrat, we acquired Louisiana Territory—a vast area, from the Gulf to British America, and from the Mississippi to the Rockies. For eight years after we acquired it, the tariff for Louisiana was entirely different from that of the remainder of the United States. Was Jefferson an imperialist also?

Nebraska will elect two United States Senators next winter, but it is not believed there will be a Montana of a time in that state.

THE CANAL TREATY.

It is now reported from Washington that the Senate committee on foreign relations will not report the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in its present form, but will strike out the neutrality clause and insert another, which will give to the United States the right to fortify the canal.

This is but a courteous method of informing the State department that the treaty can not be ratified in its present form. Of course, the treaty is not amendable in the sense in which a bill or a resolution may be amended. The changes proposed simply destroy the treaty, and the whole matter must again become the subject of diplomatic negotiation between the two governments.

We believe the British government will recognize the wisdom of modifying the clauses which have met with such popular opposition in the United States. Further, it should formally abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and leave the way open for a treaty that will be a satisfactory on both sides of the Atlantic. It is a grave question whether it would be wiser to actually fortify the canal, or to depend upon the navy for its defense; but we certainly demand the right to fortify, if circumstances shall determine that this is the wiser course to pursue.

BOERS DISHEARTENED.

The Associated Press dispatches from South Africa indicate that the Boers are disheartened over their recent reverses. They fight well behind entrenchments, where they are concealed and can fire at the foe with considerable safety to themselves. Fighting in the open is not so much to their liking. The flanking movement by which the British compelled the evacuation of the strong line of hills, formidably entrenched, which they occupied at Osfontein, has disheartened them greatly. Both President Kruger and President Steyn were present at the battle of March 7, and endeavored to rally their troops, but failed. The men refused to stand against the combined British cavalry and artillery. The Free State troops are reported to be blaming President Steyn for involving them in the Transvaal troubles. All of which looks as though the end might come more quickly than has hitherto been anticipated.

OUR ORIENTAL TRADE.

Recent statistics of our trade with China and Japan are most gratifying to those who have believed that our entrance upon the stage of action in the Far East means a large expansion of our trade with China and Japan. This process is going on most rapidly. Our total trade with these two countries for 1899 reached over 87 million dollars. This is the largest total ever reached, and is almost double that of only ten years ago.

Our export trade with these countries is not yet quite equal to our imports, but it is growing far more rapidly, and will soon outstrip the import trade, and put the balance in our favor. Within the decade, our export trade has gained 256 per cent, while our imports from these countries have gained but 36 per cent.

Nearly 40 per cent of our export trade consists of agricultural products, while the percentage was larger of raw cotton, cotton manufactures, coal oil, and manufactures of iron and steel. Our shipments of raw cotton last year was 120 million pounds, while the value of cotton manufactures amounted to $5,300,000, nearly all going to China. The field for an increase of this export trade is practically illimitable, and within the lifetime of men now living our trade across the Pacific will equal, if not surpass, that across the Atlantic.

GRAIN RATES BY RAIL.

With the beginning of the present year, the great Eastern trunk lines put up the rates on grain to the seaboard. It was announced, with a flourish of trumpets, that these figures would be maintained, that no cutting would be allowed, and that dismissal would follow such an act on the part of any official. But the exigencies of the stock market were too strong. For instance, if it were deemed necessary to boom the stock of a grain road, the tip was passed to "get business—no matter how, but get it!" An advance in earnings naturally increases the value of stocks. So rates were cut, until the traffic was utterly demoralized.

To cure this state of things, a sharp reduction in grain rates has been made. The former rates on grain was 20 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago, 22 from Peoria, and 23 from Mississippi River points. These are now all reduced to 13 cents. The significant thing is that the base line is removed back from Chicago to the Mississippi river. This is to meet the increasing competition of the Gulf ports. The struggle is now for the grain traffic west of the Mississippi, south of Iowa and South Dakota. It is a battle between the trans-Mississippi roads with relatively poorer tracks and equipment, against the highly-equipped service of the great New York lines, with a shorter haul and lower grades in favor of the former.

BUILDING WAR VESSELS ON THE LAKES.

There are official indications at Washington of a possible modification of the Rush-Bagot treaty of 1817, between Great Britain and the United States, under which each government is prohibited from building or maintaining war vessels upon the Great lakes.

At the time that treaty was made, a vessel built in the lakes could only be used thereon. There was no way in which it could reach any other waters. The case is entirely different now. The way to the sea is open. There is no reason why shipyards, either Canadian or American, should not build war vessels, to be taken on completion down the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic.

The movement at Washington is to have such an amendment or new interpretation of the treaty as will authorize this, stipulating that such war vessels are not to be used or maintained upon the Great lakes, with a proviso excepting vessels for the training of the naval reserves. Every one interested in the development of industry on these great inland seas earnestly hopes Secretary Hay will be successful in his efforts to have the amendment made.

The financial bill, as agreed to by the conference committee, passed the Senate without discussion. The House will probably act as promptly, and the measure thus become a law.

The story that a Filipino was paid $20,000 for shooting Gen. Lawton, has all the earmarks of the yellow school of journalism.

PREPARING FOR THE CENSUS.

In the Census building, at Washington, a great room is now the scene of bustling activity, the work of preparing portfolios for use by enumerators in the coming count of the population being fairly under way. These portfolios, of whitish-brown pasteboard, hinged together with black cloth, are eighteen inches long and ten wide and tied with four sets of tape. For convenient, accurate and rapid enumeration the United States have been divided into 300 supervisor's districts, and these in turn into about 50,000 enumeration districts, or E. D.'s, as they are called in the census office. Each of the 50,000 enumerators is yet to be appointed, so on the portfolios a blank space is left for his name.

The last census found the unhappy enumerator loaded down with from ten to thirteen schedules, each having voluminous instructions to master which required considerable mental ability and power of memory.

Four schedules, not ten, cover enumerators' inquiries in 1900—schedules requiring information about population, vital statistics, manufactures and agriculture. In cities the enumerator will seldom need the agricultural, or in rural districts the manufacturing schedule, so he will infrequently carry more than three.

Frequent complaints and charges of inaccuracy in preceding censuses have arisen from distrust of the enumerators. Not infrequently the gross ignorance of an enumerator rendered his work valueless.

Of the 50,000 enumerators for whose appointment and work the census office must be held responsible, it can have no direct knowledge, but it has prepared and will send out a test schedule which each candidate is expected to fill out according to accompanying instructions. From this schedule, when completed and returned, an idea of his ability to comprehend and follow instructions will be obtained. For his honesty and integrity those who recommend him must be held responsible.

A general realization by American citizens of their personal interest in a successful prosection of the canvass by which this white-tape army should arouse sentiments of local interest and pride, and in each enumeration district citizens would concern themselves about the selection of their registrar and local arbiter.

The white-tape army should be made up of men who are quick, competent, courteous, tactful and truthful. Ten hours a day for two weeks in urban, and four in rural districts, they will spend in gaining entrance to those impregnable castles, the homes of American citizens. To prove their victory, correct replies to all the schedule questions must be recorded for each of these castles. The white-tape soldier will have no chance for glory or preferment. He must find courage in feeling that "peace hath its victories," and that "the world knows nothing of its greatest men." When he shall have completed his duties—incidentally making enemies for life of village gossips, who did not want to tell their own ages, but demanded to read those of everybody else—he will receive a compensation which the director of the census is endeavoring to fix at such a rate that each energetic enumerator may earn at least $3 a day under the conditions prevailing in his district.

Now that the high tide of prosperity leaves few men of the required ability unemployed, the enlistment of this white-tape army should awaken feelings of local and individual responsibility. Enumeratirs are to be residents of the districts where they perform duty. Voters in each district should satisfy themselves that suitable selections of enumerators are made. If the local and national value of the service were better understood, the enumerator's office would attain greater dignity in the public estimation, and each district would assure itself against injury through mistaken recommendations or appointments.

CONCERNING ARMOR PLATE.

The demonstration afforded by the Spanish war of the necessity of a strong navy convinced the people, but Congress has failed to do its duty. Last year it provided by law for the construction of six armored vessels; but it nullified that law by a provision that not over $300 a ton should be paid for armor plate.

At that time, armor plate sold at $400 a ton; and since that it has moved up to $545. This is because new methods of manufacturing have so added to the resistance that armor plate now needs only to be about half as thick as a few years ago. A ton, therefore, will go nearly twice as far in armoring a vessel as it formerly did.

The $300 proviso was proposed in the Senate by Tillman, the South Carolina Populist, and that body, then with a Republican minority, yielded to his demagogic onslaught. The House was constrained to adopt the amendment, to keep the bill from failing entirely; and that nonsensical provision still prevents the completion of the six vessels provided for last year, as well as the five additional the present committee desires to provide. It should be repealed entirely. There is not an armor-plate plant in the world but has all the work it can do, and it is folly to wait in the vain hope that the price will fall to the limit set by Tillman.

THAT RUSSIAN LOAN.

Russia has made a loan of $25,000,000 in New York, at 4 per cent. interest, payable in gold. This event is interesting in several particulars. It evidences the growing importance of New York as one of the world's great financial centers; it emphasizes the fact that the United States is now a creditor, not a debtor nation. And, lastly, it is a matter of congratulation that the money is all to be expended in the United States.

This sum is all to be paid out for coal, iron and steel, machinery, locomotives and railway supplies, sold in Russia by American firms. The transaction is simply the establishment of a Russian credit for twenty-five millions, to be used in liquidating future balances of trade in favor of Americans. In effect it is the same as sending that amount of gold from Russia to the United States in settlement of the balance of trade.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional committee, has made a careful estimate of the conditions in the 357 districts of the Union. His conclusion is that the Republicans are sure to carry 150 districts, the Democrats 130, leaving 77 in the doubtful column.

The Democrats, therefore, must capture 50 of these 77 to win control of the house, while the Republicans will need to secure but 30 in order to maintain their ascendency in the lower branch of congress. The senate, of course, is safely Republican, and will remain so for six years to come, unless there is a political revolution from some unlooked-for cause.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

In South Africa.

The details of Lord Roberts' new operation are necessarily obscure. The best explanation of them is to be found in their effect on the Boer army. Which has retired to a new position without a battle, abandoning trenches that seemed as formidable as those at Magersfontein. This is the effect of flanking movements by cavalry and horse artillery that would have cut them off from their base but for the retreat as at Magersfontein, and would perhaps have enveloped them as Cronje was enveloped had they waited for infantry and large guns to occupy the positions seized by the horse.

Rumors of the most contradictory character are in circulation as to the result, and President Kruger is said to have offered to make peace on the terms refused by the British government before the war. Lord Salisbury is likewise said to have repudiated any proposition looking to less than the unconditional submission of the two Republics. Meantime, according to the stories reported, the Free State burghers are thoroughly demoralized and eager to throw down their arms and surrender. What truth there may be in all these rumors is difficult to say, but the effect is of course to discredit the Boers already suffering the consequences of the faulty strategy and extraordinary carelessness of their commanders in the face of a vastly stronger and better equipped British force. President Kruger is said to have been with President Steyn in the vicinity of the Boer force when the retreat began, having, it is said, come down from Pretoria to try and stiffen the resolution of the Free Staters.

Fortifying Pretoria.

President Kruger is credited with saying that the war will be ended by arbitration or intervention, and in any case within a month; but, be that as it may, Gen. Joubert is fortifying the Biggarsberg Mountains and Van Reenen's Pass is strongly held. Reports from Pretoria show no indications of any slackening of the preparations for a siege. Thousands of natives are reported to be working on lines of intrenchments, in the defense of which barbed wire will be employed on a large scale; and the ammunition works of the government are working their full capacity, turning out powder and projectiles.

The Queen in London.

The queen's reception in London was even more remarkable than during the diamond jubilee two years ago. Doubtless her recent decision against any further public apearance has been set aside on account of the extraordinary character of the emergency, in which the feelings of the whole people have known extremes unexampled perhaps since the beginning of her reign. To drive forth in the heart of London to meet her loyal subjects was mutual congratulation on lost national prestige restored, and the manner of their greeting was the most impressive proof yet given of the solidarity of feeling which is binding together her empire. Sentiment in empire building must be stronger with our British friends than with any of the continental powers; in fact, it is only by a stretch of meaning that peoples under the British flag can be called an empire at all. The wise discretion with which the queen has encouraged the sentiment of empire during this war has distinct political importance. Never has she shown greater tact, or had to great an opportunity to prove what is left of royal power after legal fiction has transferred the political part of it to her minister. And she has improved the opportunity.

Affairs in Kentucky.

Warrants were sworn out Friday at Frankfort for the arrest of Caleb Powers, the Republican secretary of state; Charles Finley, former secretary of state under the Bradley administration; John L. Powers, of Barbourville, the brother of Caleb, and captain of the Barbourville company, which went to Frankfort with the mountaineers; Wm. H. Culton, of Jackson county, a clerk in the office of the state auditor, and Capt. John Davis, a private policeman on Statehouse square. The men are charged as accessories before the fact to the wilful murder of William Goebel. Other warrants are expected. The commonwealth claims to have evidence that the assassin was selected from twenty-five men by the drawing of beans in the office of Caleb Powers, and that the one who drew the black bean fired the fatal shot.

The Gold Standard.

Another stage in the final work of Congress upon the gold standard currency bill was reached on March 6, when the Senate agreed to the report of the conference committee by a vote of 44 to 26. This action was a foregone conclusion, but considerable interest was lent to the proceeding by the fact that two at least of the Populist Senators declined to say, in answer to repeated questions by Senator Aldrich, that they were in favor of the free coinage of silver, and cannot be counted among the thick-and-thin advocates of the one-time shibboleth of their party. Indeed, in an unguarded way they disclosed the fact that they were believers in Gresham's law. This revelation created much surprise and corresponding comment.

Robbing a City.

The comptroller of New York city declares that robbery in that city has been legalized; that the city is being plundered outrageously in the purchase of supplies, and that there is a concerted movement to prevent the finance department of the city from protecting its treasury. It is a startling thing for the chief financial officer of the city to declare that measures intended to save the city from wholesale theft and fraud have not had the support, but have encountered the opposition, of the chief law officer of the city. Following close upon these declarations of Comptroller Coler comes the allegation by a newspaper, which is not dealing with official corruption for the first time, that protection to gambling is given in New York city under an elaborately organized system, which nets something over $3,000,000 to its beneficiaries.

Germany's Meat Bill.

The meat-inspection bill has brought about a heated debate in the German Reichstag, and it has now been rendered plain that in its present form the bill will encounter very serious opposition. Some of the antagonists of the measure in the Reichstag declare in favor of strict sanitary regulation both of home slaughter and of importations of meat, but declare against features of the proposed legislation which merely increase the price of meat. From without the chamber protests are arriving against the present extreme form of the bill. Every section of the empire seems to be represented in these protests, press comments are largely unfavorable and commercial interests are not showing any hesitancy in advising a recasting of the measure. Of course, it is felt that the enactment of it in its present shape cannot but unfavorably affect the commercial relations between Germany and the United States, and this is regarded as too high a price to pay for its assumed benefits to any class in the empire.

THE ECUMENICAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

MR. EUGENE STOCK.
Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, the Largest Missionary Organization in the World.

There are 350 organizations, big and little, doing some form of work in foreign mission fields, but there are seven great societies, four American and three British, that do vastly more than all the rest put together. These seven are, in order:

The Church Missionary society, London; the Missionary Society of the Methodist church in America, the American Presbyterian board, the London Missionary society, the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the American board, Boston, and the American Baptist Missionary union, Boston. But while four of these seven are American, the three British societies have larger annual resources than have the four American ones. Not only so, but two of the British societies are organizations in the Church of England, while all of the four American represent different religious bodies.

The largest single missionary organization in the world, the Church Missionary Society of London, was a fruit of the evangelical movement in the Church of England. A part of its work is the maintenance of a vast training school for missionary workers. One of its largest fields is West Africa. Its other great field is India. But it has gone to other fields, notably to China, and its $2,000,000 a year, spent in the cause of the gospel, circle the globe with their uplifting influence. Above is given a portrait of its secretary.

The second largest of the world's great missionary organizations is the American Methodist, which spends about $1,000,000 a year. Its fields are China and India, although it has work in many other lands.

Presbyterians North stand third of the seven organizations, and spend $875,000 a year. Its largest field is India, in number of missions, but in number of communicants China surpasses all. It has important work in Korea, Japan and Persia.

Two of the remaining four societies are British and two American. The London Missionary had in its early days, as did the American Board, supporters in many religious bodies, and still has a constitution strictly undenominational in its wording. But it has in practice come to represent the British Congregationalists. While China and India are its great fields, its peculiar field is Madagascar, where the work of its missionaries was far-reaching and wonderful. The South Seas, and also South Africa, have seen many of its workers. It spends $675,000 a year, or about the same sum as the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the American Board.

The "S. P. G.," as everybody calls this famous society for short, is the oldest of Protestant bodies for strictly missionary work, and grew out of the need for the planting of missions in North America.

The American Board, now Congregational, dates from 1810, the oldest of American missionary organizations. So early did it get started and so wisely has it administered its trusts that it now makes the largest showing on its $650,000 a year of any missionary body, its work in India and in China makes those countries its main fields, but more famous is its history in Turkey, where it fought for humanity as well as for religion.

The greatest Baptist foreign organization is the Missionary Union of Boston. In one important respect it beats every other missionary body in the world, namely, the number of so-called "heathen" that it has induced to turn Christian.

These vast missionary interests, vast in operation and expenditure, and far-reaching in their influence upon affairs both in the United States and in foreign lands, are to hold an ecumenical conference on the general subject of foreign missions. The date is the ten days following April 21, and the place New York. All of these great missionary interests will be represented, of course.

"PRODIGAL SON" PARABLE IN CHINESE ART.

A Chinese artist has undertaken to illustrate the most familiar stories and parables of the New Testament. An excellent example of his work is the illustration of the story of the prodigal son, reproduced herewith. The artist lives in Chau-Chao, in Southern China. He is not a Christian. But the Bible was read and explained to him by a countrymen intensely impressed by the parables of the Bible, and immediately set to work to illustrate them according to his native methods. He selected the parables of the sower whose seed fell on good ground and on bad ground; of the last talent; of the pharisee and publican, and of the prodigal son.

In one of the pictures of the series we see the son setting out for foreign parts. The ass, so familiar in China, is saddled, servants carry the traveling equipment, while the father and the remaining son see the voyager off. The riotous life which the son leads abroad is represented in the next picture. The lute which he is accustomed to play at his feasts hangs on the wall, indicating that he leads a merry life. The servants bring him fine raiment, and a beautiful woman watches him from the table.

The fortune of his father is soon used up. Thoroughly ruined, the youth is compelled to herd swine for a stranger, and ask his father to forgive him. Our Chinese friend shows him as he ruefully and in ragged clothing kneels before his father and weeps, while the loving father forgives him. Then at the bidding of the father one servant brings shoes and clothing, another one a gold ring to put on his finger, while even the little dog seems to recognize the return of the wandering son.

The last picture of the series is peculiarly well done. The prodigal son sits with the family at dinner. But instead of the fatted calf of the Bible a dish of rice is eaten and tea drunk. Outside appears the stay-at-home brother. A servant calls to him, saying: "Thy brother has come,' but he hangs back sullkily.

A distinguished German critic says: "The fitness and confidence of the lines, the sharp observation of all details in these pictures, and the clear composition are remarkable. It is of the highest interest for us to see how a Biblical story can be rendered in the most spiritual manner by a Chinese artist and a heathen so that it appears to have taken place among his own people."

"AND HE TOOK HIS JOURNEY INTO A FAR COUNTRY."

"AND SPENT HIS SUBSTANCE IN RIOTOUS LIVING."

Salzer's Rape given Rich, green food, at 24c. a ton.

Spelz—What is it? Catalog tells

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS

FARM SEEDS

Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce.

Mahlon Luther, E. Troy, Pa., astonished the world by growing 250 bushels Big Four Oats; J. Breider, Mishicott, Wis., 173 bus. barley; and H. Lovejoy, Red Wing, Minn., by growing 320 bush. Salzer's corn per acre. If you doubt, write them. We wish to gain 100,000 new customers, hence will send on trial

10 DOLLARS WORTH FOR 10c.

10 pkgs of rare farm Seeds, Salt Bush, the 3-eared Corn—Spelta, producing 60 bush. feed and 4 tons hay per acre—above oats and barley. Bromus Inermis—the greatest grass on earth; Salzer says so. Rape, Spring Wheat, &c., including our mammoth Plant, Fruit and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Great Million Dollar Potato, all mailed for 10c. postage; positively worth $10 to get a start. 100,000 bbls. Seed Potatoes

55 pkgs rarities, vegetable seeds, $1.00.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE

Please send this ad, with 10c. to Salzer. Catalog alone, 5c. H: 484

Publishers' Column.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1746 Inwood Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A charming design, suitable for combining two or more materials. The waist is tight fitting in the back and smooth across the front, with a slight fullness at the waist, and fastens at the side. As illustrated, this design is made of a charming combination of fine mauve cashmere and mauve novelty goods with black velvet dots. The trimming is of black velvet ribbon and the girdle and stock collar are of black velvet.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1743—Magdala Lounging Robe.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. There is nothing more dainty than a dainty and comfortable neglige gown or lounging robe. This design is so simple and is so easily fashioned that no one need hesitate to make, yet it makes one of the most effective and graceful of

house gowns. As illustrated this design is of pink and white striped flannel and the yoke, surplice collar and sleeve bands are of white flannel and the soft girdle is of the striped flannel. The design is equally desirable for silk, cashmere or dainty cotton fabrics.

1763—Hildegarde Blouse.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. The newest dresses for misses will invariably be made in the simplest fashion, with plain loose waists,a sensible and welcome change to the very fancy waists. As illustrated, this blouse is of hunting-green cloth, is full and drops a trifle over the belt. A

yoke of white cloth is trimmed with narrow gold braid; and the circular bertha is of green cloth lined with white silk. Long, tight coat sleeves are finished with pointed lapped tailor bands that extend well over the hand. Any style of skirt may be used with this model.

1739 Hunter Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. A favorite seven-gored skirt suitable for any of the favorite gown fabrics and may be trimmed or untrimmed as fancy dictates.

It fits the figure trimly and shows no fullness though two plaits are laid under in the middle of the back. Any style of waist or jacket may be used with this skirt to complete a costume.

1545 Sylvester Eton Jacket.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Eton jackets in various new cuts and designs bid fair to be more popular for out-door wear than ever before. The "Sylvester" fits as tight in the

back and at the sides as a tailor basque. The fronts extend a little below the waist, are pointed and open sufficiently to reveal a shirt waist.

1701—McGregor Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. This skirt is one of the most fashionable golf, rainy-day or cycling skirts. There is a fairly wide front breadth, and the back and sides are circular; there is a bias seam down the middle of the back and a slight fullness at the belt that is laid in an invisible plait. The bottom of the skirt and the front seams are finished with stitching. Double faced or single tweeds, cheviots and serges are the preferred materials for this costume.

HIS NIBS, THE JUKE, DOES NOT LIKE US

The Duke of Veragua, the lineal descendent of Columbus, who honored us with his presence at the opening of the World's Fair, expresses the opinion that Americans did not conduct themselves in a gentlemanly manner during the recent war with Spain. He does not go into details, but he probably has in mind the impoliteness of our sailors and soldiers on the three occasions when they came into close contact with his fellow countrymen. There was no bowing and scraping by Americans at Manila, in front of Santiago, or at El Caney, nor can it be said that there was much on the Spanish side, either. It is difficult for Americans to be polite when they are dealing with people who are trying to get at their throats. Besides, an incident in Havana harbor, previous to the outbreak of the war, did much to suppress any inclination Americans may have had toward dealing with assassins and incendiaries in a gentlemanly fashion.

Daren't Do It.

A Democratic state convention in Utah has passed a resolution condemning congress for its action in the Roberts case. It should carry the case to the Kansas City convention. Issues will be in great demand at the national gathering of the Democracy.

OLD LETTERS.

Faded and old is the ribbon,
Blue once, as azure-lit skies,
Breaking in twain with untying.
A truce held to Time as he flies.

Breathing of rue and rosemary,
And lavender pressed in the leaves;
Yellowed and mellowed love's dreaming,
Tied in the long garnered sheaves.

What is the harvest they bring us,
Flotsam of life and the years?
Kissed by the dust in their sleeping,
Bathed in love's sunshine and tears.

A verse from a laurel-crowned poet,
A garland of faith to the fair,
A petal from roses that shattered
A curl of a baby's bright hair;

A tale of a ball in its season,
A scrap of a gown that was worn,
A confidante's news of a heartbreak,
A lover's page, tattered and torn;

A child's painful hand that was guided
To trace out its first words of love;
A message of birth and of sorrow,
A bridal song, sealed with a dove.

They flutter and drift from their moorings,
Like white thoughts that quiver and shine,
Dropped deep in the heart of forever,
The past hat was thine and is mine.

Ay, ashes of roses, I scatter
Your memories, ever the same,
Ay, ashes of roses, old letters,
I lay your white hearts in the flame.
—Virginia Frazer Boyle in The Bookman.

THE ENORMOUS COST OF MODERN WARS

It is estimated that the cost to Great Britain of the present war in South Africa will wipe out the public debt reduction of the past 21 years. At this time the expenditure is at the rate of about $50,000,000 a month, which is almost equal to the highest outlay of the United States during the war of secession. We had a great many more men in the field, but modern war is more expensive on account of the higher cost of the new weapons of precision, and especially is a foreign war, in which troops and arms and munitions have to be transported over seas, very high.

The financial burden which this war with a couple of small nations has proven to be to England, will naturally act as a deterrent to other nations which are tempted to provoke or engage in hostilities with their rivals. If the cost of conquering a people numbering only a few hundred thousand is so great, what would be the cost of a war with France or Germany or Russia? The same question will present itself to the financiers and statesmen of France, Germany and Russia, when they contemplate war with England, or with each other.

The chief difficulties of most of the governments of Europe are financial. They find it extremely difficult to adjust taxation so as to produce sufficient revenue to conduct affairs under present conditions without inflicting too serious a burden upon their people and provoking discontent. Those, therefore, who are obliged to devise ways and means to fill the public coffers will regard war with peculiar horror.

FACES IN THE STREET.

They lie, the men who tell us in a loud, decisive tone
That want is here a stranger, and that misery's unknown;
For where the nearest suburb and the city proper meet
My windowsill is level with the faces in the street—
Drifting past, drifting past
To the beat of weary feet—
While I sorrow for the owners of those faces in the street.

And cause I have to sorrow, in a land so young and fair,
To see upon those faces stamped the look of Want and Care;
I look in vain for traces of the fresh and fair and sweet
In sallow, sunken faces that are drifting through the street—
Drifting on, drifting on,
To the scrape of restless feet;
I can sorrow for the owners of the faces in the street.
—Henry Lawson in London Daily Mail.

From Kentucky.

"Before you go in, sir, you will have to leave your weapons with me," said St. Peter in his firm, yet courteous, tones.

"In that case, sah," said the cunnel, with equal firmness and equal courtesy, "I shall be obliged to decline your proffered hospitality, sah. Good day, sah."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

My Hair Was Coming Out

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast. I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop this. It not only stopped the falling, but also made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length and very thick."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans., July 25, 1899.

It Feeds the Hair

Have you ever thought why your hair is falling out? It is because you are starving your hair. If this starvation continues your hair will continue to fall.

There is one good hair food. It is Ayer's Hair Vigor. It goes right to the roots of the hair and gives them just the food that they need. The hair stops falling, becomes healthy, and grows thick and long.

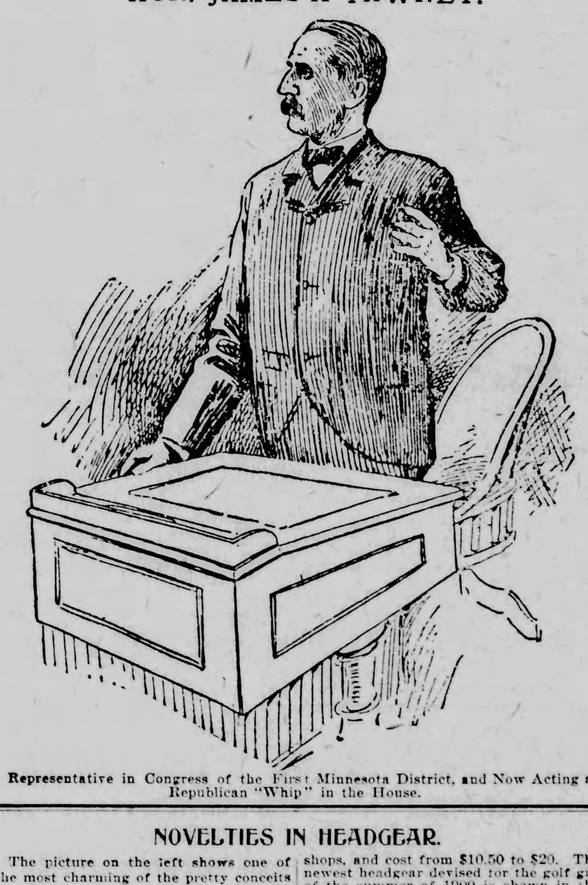
Ayer's Hair Vigor will do another thing, also: it always restores color to faded or gray hair. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. He will tell you just the right thing to do, and will send you his book on the Hair and Scalp if you request it. Address,

Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

HON. JAMES A TAWNEY.



Representative in Congress of the First Minnesota District, and Now Acting as Republican "Whip" in the House.

NOVELTIES IN HEADGEAR.

The picture on the left shows one of the most charming of the pretty conceits devised as a covering for milady's tresses when she attends the opera. It is a long, graceful scarf of clinging crepe de chine edged with marabout feathers. They are shown in all colors in the shops, and cost from $10.50 to $20. The newest headgear devised for the golf girl of the summer of 1900 is shown in the second picture. It is a festive little bonnet of tucked muslin lace insertion and even ribbon. With a plain stiffened brim there is one model having a crown of alternate rows of Valenciennes lace and

AT THE OPERA.

FOR THE GOLF GIRL.

pink ribbon, strings of soft muslin with lace frills on the edge, and a coquettish bunch of pink flowers on one side of the crown, near the face. The elaborate white bonnets with color combinations appear to be going to lead in the coming summer modes.

Financial Luck.

"Did you find any bargains at that pre-Lenten church bazar, Simpkins?"

"Bargains? I got a 2c popcorn ball for a dollar and a half."—Indianapolis Journal.

Tonight

Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

MEXICAN THEATRE ETIQUETTE

In a Mexican theatre women always go bareheaded and the men wear their hats all the time the curtain is closed. During the performance they remove them. Frequently men rise in their seats and sweep the tiers of boxes with large glasses. It is considered something of an honor to have the glasses of a swell below leveled at your box. Smoking is permitted in all theatres.

"Do you do any penance during Lent, Aunt Minerva?"

"Yes; I quit mixing up with the church rows."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE OPEN HEART.

Would you understand
The language with no word,
The speech of brook and bird,
Of waves along the sand?

Would you make your own
The meaning of the leaves,
The song the silence weaves
Where little winds make moan?

Would you know how sweet
The falling of the rill,
The calling on the hill—
All tunes the days repeat?

Neither alms nor art,
No toil, can help you hear;
The secret of the ear
Is in the open heart.
—John Vance Cheney in the Century.

CAUSE UNKNOWN

Finally Found to Lie in the Coffee.

"We have had a curious and unpleasant experience with coffee drinking husband and I. I have been a great sufferer for several years with indigestion and heart trouble, and did not know the cause of it until I finally came to the conclusion that it was the use of coffee. So we abandoned the coffee and took up Postum Cereal Food Coffee, which I had seen advertised in the daily papers.

"Since using it, I have to my great surprise, improved wonderfully. Husband has gained 11 pounds in two months since he left off coffee and began the use of Postum. He sleeps soundly at night now, which he does not remember having done for several years before on account of nervousness. It is remarkable that people go on in ill-health and do not discover the cause of the trouble.

"You may depend upon it we know how to make Postum good, and that is easy, if one will use a sufficient amount and boil it long enough. It is really an elegant and delicious drink. I don't want my name to appear in the papers, if you should publish this testimonial." ——, Chattanooga, Tenn. The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., are permitted to give the name of this lady by letter, if desired.

WOOLWICH IN WAR TIME

England's Military Factory Working Under Pressure.

One of the most curious sights at Woolwich is the making of the cartridge cases for the Nordenfeldt and Hotchkiss guns, says the London News. The process is very similar to that employed in the making of the cases for bullets, only that instead of taking a little flat disk of metal, say as big as a shilling, and squeezing and stretching it into a bullet case perhaps three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and somewhere about 1½ inches long, the machines for the larger missiles may start with what looks to be a circular slab of brass three-quarters of an inch thick and as big as the crown of your hat. In much the same way as the bullet cases are formed, these solid slabs of metal are forced by irresistible piston power through a series of holes rather too small for them.

The piston drives right into the middle of the disk and squeezes it into the hole and out the other side. Just as one forces his finger into a tight-fitting glove, so the pistons in these successive machines drive into the cup formed of the solid metal, and, with more apparent ease and smoothness than the glove stretching, the metal cup is narrowed and elongated until it has become a tube closed at one end, perhaps 6 inches in diameter and 1½ feet long, or there about. These are to be filled with cordite. In the middle of the cordite, however, is a little powder magazine for exploding it, the powder itself being first fired by a fuse. In the firing of the shrapnel shells this fuse is a little piece of clockwork that may be set like an alarm, to go off after a certain interval, so that the firing of every shell may be taken to involve the throwing of a timepiece at the enemy.

The gun-carriage shops are extremely interesting, more particularly the making of the wheels. The actual carriages are complicated structures of metal for the most part, and the uninitiated stranger can do little more than stroll through the vast wilderness of machines that are drilling, and boring, and turning, and punching, and slotting in the hardest of metals as though it were chalk or cheese. They have a huge "circular plane" in one of the shops. The thing is a ponderous crossbeam turning on a central pivot and covering a circular space 25 feet in diameter. Over this space the crossbeam thrusts down some half dozen tools, each capable of planing away the surface of the hardest steel as easily as a carpenter will take off shavings from a dead plank. One of these tools brought to bear on a plate of steel adjusted not too far from the center of the machine—where, of course, it is most powerful—will strip off a shaving an inch wide and a sixteenth of an inch thick. In connection with this gun-carriage work they have a steam hammer, but nobody takes much notice of that. It is a puny affair that might be unpleasant to get down upon a bad corn, but compared with the big one further off is not thought much of. The hammer itself weighs only seven tons, and it strikes a steam engine blow or 140 tons. That is all. What is that compared with a hammer of 100 tons coming down with a drive of 1,000 tons? Yet either of these machines will crack a nut without damaging the kernel if required.

But the making of the wheels is the prettiest part of the gun-carriage factory at Woolwich. These wheels must not only carry a heavy weight of metal, but they may be required to go dashing across a rough country at the heels of a team of horses going at the top of their speed.

They may go plunging down into trenches or bumping over rocks, and the giving way of a wheel means the disabling of the guns. Every part of every wheel, therefore, is the subject of the closest study, and though they are made of wood for lightness, they are practically unbreakable under almost any conditions of strain. The box in the center of the wheel through which the axle runs is made of gun metal; the spokes are of oak, and the outer rim of ash. The cutting and turning of the spokes are particularly pretty processes to watch. They are oval in form, and they are turned with a "copying" lathe. The required form of the spoke is produced in iron. This iron model is part of the machine, and from it the wooden copy is exactly reproduced. Every spoke is thus bound to be exactly true in form. The fitting them into the box, the building round the outer rim in sections, and its swift revolution against a cutting blade are all effected with an ease and precision and celerity that give you almost the impression of a natural process.

The completion of the wheel is the application of the tire. In the making of ordinary wheels the iron tire is put on red-hot, when, of course, it is considerably expanded. When it has been firmly secured to the wood it is plunged into cold water, and the sudden contraction tightens it up. But there is no heating of this stout steel band. It is forced on to the wheel quite cold, and then it is laid in a circular bed with powerful hydraulic rams all around it. As the water power begins to crush in upon it all round there is a groaning and a creaking as of some wretched body under torture. The spokes are forced into the box, the rim is driven in upon the spokes, and the cold steel tire is tightened round the rim, the solid metal itself being contracted and condensed, and thus losing no less than 5 inches of its circumference. The wheel of gun metal, oak and ash and steel, is thus tightened and compacted into a whole almost without any joints whatever, and the pressure being absolutely the same all round, the perfectly circular form is secured. It is the very perfection of the wheelwright's craft, and can be seen only in first-class work.

Free Kidney Cure

A Trial Case of a Remarkable Remedy Mailed Free to Every Sufferer Sending Name and Address.

Dear Sirs—I am a passenger engineer on the H. & T. C. R. R. and have been for twenty years. I have suffered with Kidney and Liver trouble for fifteen years. Before I commenced to take your remedy I had to lay off, and was not able to turn in bed or get up in the morning, but since taking Alkavis have not suffered with my Kidneys or Rheumatism, nor have I lost a day. Before taking your medicine I made application to join insurance orders, but was rejected on account of Kidney trouble, but six months after taking I was examined again and passed O. K. CHAS. B. BRADY.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent Passage of Water, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER-METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks he was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease, after ten years' suffering. His bladder trouble was so great he had to get up five to twelve times during the night. Hundreds of others, and many ladies, including Mrs. Sarah Castle of Poestenkill, N. Y., and Mrs. L. D. Feeley, Lancaster, Ills., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others, as it deserves. It is a Sure Specific Cure and can not fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

News of the Week.

THE PRESIDENT'S STAND.

Washington, March 9.—A member of the cabinet has given out the following authoritative statement:

"There has been a wide misapprehension of the Puerto Rican tariff bill, of the attitude of the President, of the action of Congress and of their relations to each other. The criticism and the concern which have come from some well-meaning quarters are due almost entirely to a misunderstanding of the facts. When the country correctly understands the truth, as it certainly will, it will thoroughly approve what has been done.

"The attempt to represent that there has been a disagreement between the President and Congress is wholly unfounded. There has been no essential difference between them. Both have sought the same object. The recommendation of the President and the House bill in their purpose and their effect come to the same thing. As a consequence each rightly sustains the other. The clouds of confusion on the subject have been clouds of misunderstanding and will clear away. A simple statement of the facts will make this plain.

"The President in his annual message of December urged that the customs duty on trade between Puerto Rico and the United States be removed. Imports from Puerto Rico into the United States have been and are now paying the Dingley rates. They have no preference over goods of any foreign country. The President felt that Puerto Rico should be relieved of this burden. He urged that it should be removed not only as a matter of legal right, but of liberal and humane public policy.

"His argument indicated his reasons and suggested his view as to the question of constitutional obligation. Puerto Rico, severed from Spain, had lost her old markets, and had gained none in their place. She has been devastated by hurricane and left destitute. Humanity dictated every effort to lift her up and to give her a new market. This was the President's plea, and what need of such a plea if the constitution of itself carried free trade to Puerto Rico? In that case free trade goes to her whether right or not.

"What the President proposed was that the United States should offer the largest and most generous measure of help to the distressed and suffering island, and he has never wavered a single instant in the object he sought. Had his suggestion been accepted and followed by all in his spirit, and as he meant it, with the limitations, he intended all would have been well. There would have been no harm in any direction. But when the time came for action in Congress two tendencies were seen. On the one hand there were good men and some business and agricultural interests that, while not objecting or little objecting to free trade with Puerto Rico alone, feared that free trade with Puerto Rico would be made a precedent for free trade with the Philippines. They felt that there should be a distinct assertion and exercise of power to impose duties, however small, as an assurance that this power was reserved for other cases.

"On the other hand what the President proposed as a worthy act of national generosity and liberal policy was seized by political opponents and claimed as a necessary and inevitable measure of inherent constitutional right. They insisted that the constitution by its own force extends to Puerto Rico and all the new island possessions and spreads all its provisions over them, including uniform taxation. They were eager to commit a Republican Congress to the adoption of free trade with Puerto Rico, not as a measure of generous expediency, but because they could then claim that it had riveted a hard and fast principle which would tie the hands of the government everywhere in the Philippines as well as in Puerto Rico without regard to varying conditions, and which would expose the administration and its party to all the criticisms and attacks that would be made on such a position.

"There was another point which was not generally understood. The bill provides that the whole amount of duties on goods coming from Puerto Rico shall be paid back to Puerto Rico for the benefit of the island. Thus it fully harmonizes with the object at which the President aimed, of relieving the trade of Puerto Rico from burdensome restrictions and of extending the largest degree of help, and when it was crowned by the President's special message, promptly carried out by the House, providing not only that the duties hereafter collected, but that those heretofore collected to the amount of $2,000,000 should be appropriated to be expended wholly in Puerto Rico for her development and improvement, absolutely no ground was left for any pretense that the policy of the President and Congress was in the slightest degree harsh and oppressive.

"Nobody can understandingly object to the 15 per cent duty all paid back to Puerto Rico on the ground that it is unfair and hard towards Puerto Rico. He can understandingly object, only on the claim that there is no power to levy any duty at all, and such a claim would leave the President and Congress powerless in the Philippines as well as in Puerto Rico.

"But between a 15 per cent duty and free trade as a constitutional right going necessarily and instantly wherever a new land may be acquired, there is the world-wide difference between reserving full discretionary power to deal with the new possessions as their varying interests and ours may require and leaving no discretionary power in Congress whatever. And this is the real issue which has been forced by the attitude of the minority in Congress."

ANOTHER TRUST GONE.

New York, March 8.—The American Fisheries company, according to the Evening Post, has gone into a voluntary receivership, in order to re-organize and reduce the capital to a more suitable figure than the $2,000,000 preferred, and $8,000,000 common now outstanding. The preferred is paid up while the common represents the patents for fish phosphates. The reduction by the by-laws could not be made without the consent of all preferred shareholders and the by-laws were drawn in the interest of the original owners of the patents. Consequently the receivership was decided upon.

THE FINANCIAL BILL.

Washington, March 9.—At the cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Gage outlined his plan for carrying into effect the new finance bill, which it is expected will pass the House next Tuesday and be approved by the President soon thereafter. The secretary explained that in all probability from 35 to 45 per cent of the outstanding bonds, which may be refunded under the new law, will be presented for exchange within a comparatively short time. This would involve cash payments as premiums to the holders of the old bonds amounting to from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000. A question which has occupied the attention of the secretary of late is whether this amount should be taken from the funds now in the treasury or from the government deposits with depositary banks, or whether a part should be taken from the treasury and a part from the banks.

Attention was called to the fact that even if considerable sums were drawn from the depository banks in these settlements, it would only amount to a transfer from one bank to another, or from the credit of the government to the credit of the party surrendering the bonds in the same bank. Therefore, the total amount of money held by the banks would not be materially changed.

In the determination of this question much will depend upon the rapidity with which old bonds are presented for exchange and also upon whether the ordinary treasury receipts keep up to their present mark. The secretary's purpose, as stated to the cabinet, is to create as little financial disturbance as possible in the settlement of the premium accounts.

If the treasury receipts continue large, and the applications for exchange of old bonds for new is not excessively heavy at the outset, it is altogether probable that a considerable share of the premiums will be taken from the treasury, but should there be a rush for the exchange of bonds, it is quite likely that the banks would be called pon to share in the payments. On the other hand, the secretary does not propose that the present available cash balance in the treasury, which now amounts to about $200,000,000, including the $100,000,000 gold reserve, shall be largely encroached upon.

The question, therefore, whether the cash to be paid as premiums shall come from the treasury, the depository banks or both, depends for its solution largely upon conditions which can not now be foretold. The new bonds will be dated April 1, and the amount of premium to be paid on the old bonds will be calculated from that date, the rate in all cases being the same, which, according to the terms of the new act is such as shall yield a return of 2¼ per cent per annum. These details were fully explained to the cabinet, and the plans and purposes of the secretary met with general approval.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, March 6—Senate—By vote of 44 to 26 passed currency reform bill as agreed upon in conference. Received from Mr. Scott a resolution authorizing the President to govern the Philippines until Congress shall otherwise provide.

House—Devoted the day to discussion of the Aldrich Robbins contested election case from the fourth Alabama district.

Washington, March 7—Senate—Notable speech on the Philippine question made by Mr. Lodge, in which he favored the bill introduced by Mr. Spooner, vesting in the President authority to govern the Philippines until Congress should otherwise provide by statute.

House — Announcement made of the death of Mr. Harmer, appropriate resolutions adopted and adjournment as a further mark of respect.

Washington, March 8—Senate—Heard Mr. Foraker in support of the Puerto Rican tariff bill, and Messrs. Pettus, Tillman and Hoar against it. Mr. Mason made his motion to discharge the committee on foreign relations from further consideration of his resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers, and it went over for one day under the rules.

House—Unseated Gaston A. Robbins, a Democrat, from the fourth Alabama district, and seated in his stead William F. Aldrich, a Republican, who has been three times a contestant from the same district, on the ground of fraud, and who is now given his seat for the third time by a Republican house. The vote was a strict party one. A new rule was brought in to set aside the day sessions on the second and fourth Fridays of each month for pension legislation. The rule limits debate on each bill to 40 minutes on a side, but this provision was withdrawn upon the assurance of Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, that his side of the House would indulge in filibustering. Mr. Overstreet (Ind.), in charge of the conference report upon the financial bill, gave notice that he would call up the report next Tuesday. By unanimous consent it was agreed that the vote on the report should be taken at 4:30 Thursday afternoon.

Washington, March 9—Senate—Speech in opposition to the Puerto Rican tariff bill made by Mr. Lindsay. Mr. Mason's resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers discussed in executive session, the question being the discharge of the committee from consideration. Mr. Allison reported from the committee on appropriations the House bill making appropriations of customs dues exacted from the Island of Puerto Rico from October 18, 1898, to January 1, 1900, amounting to $2,655,455, and gave notice that he would call up the measure Saturday. At a night session reading of the Alaska code bill was resumed.

House—The first day pension session provided for under the new rule proved a great success. There was comparatively little friction and 97 bills were favorably acted upon in committee of the whole and subsequently passed. The only incident of the session was a brisk exchange by Mr. Loud, of California, and Mr. Sullivan, of New Hampshire upon the general policy of special pension legislation, in which the former attacked and the latter defended the system.

Washington, March 10—Senate—Passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, after defeating an amendment to give former Queen Lilluokalani, of Hawaii, $20,000 and an annuity of $10,000.

House—Agreed to take up the bill providing a government for Hawaii on April 3, the final vote to be taken on April 5 at 4 p. m. Consideration of the Wise-Young election contest was resumed. Speeches were made by Mr. Weeks (Rep., Mich.), Mr. Burke (Dem., Texas), Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa), and Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.).

Washington, March 12—Senate—Mr. Bawlins (Utah) occupied the floor in a discussion of the Philippine question. His argument was largely legal and technical. He is opposed to the holding of the Philippines. Eighty-six private pension bills were passed.

House—R. A. Wise was given the seat hitherto occupied by W. A. Young from the second Virginia district. While none of the Republicans voted with the Democrats, enough were absent and unpaired to reduce the Republican majority to 7. An urgent deficiency bill, carrying $1,629,580 was passed.

WHEELER'S RESIGNATION.

Washington, March 10.—It appears that General Wheeler did tender his resignation last fall. It was dated Nov. 28, at a place called Paniqui, on the island of Luzon, and was not cabled, but came by the slow process of the mails.

Moreover, it did not come directly to the war department, but went to the White house, where it has been reposing since its arrival in Washington. The war department officials have just learned of it.

The general's resignation was not accepted promptly by the President out of consideration for the officer. Instead he was ordered to report to the war department at Washington. His resignation will be accepted here, and the effect of this action will be to allow the officer his mileage and expenses to Washington. The resignation reads as follows:

Paniqui, Island of Luzon, the Philippines, Nov. 28, 1899.—To the President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.—Sir: The insurgent government is virtually destroyed. Aguinaldo is a fugitive in the northern provinces; his cabinet and congress are scattered. The president of the Filipino congress is here and from what he says I think it will be impossible for their congress to ever reconvene. The various commands of the insurgent generals are reduced to mere skeletons, and fly before us so fast that it is almost impossible to get within gun range. I therefore respectfully tender my resignation as an officer in the volunteer force of the United States. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH WHEELER,
Brigadier General, U. S. V.

MR. HARMER DEAD.

Philadelphia, March 7.—Congressman Alfred C. Harmer, of the Fifth Pennsylvania district, the "Father of the House," died last night at his home in Germantown, a suburb of this city.

Mr. Harmer had been ill since last November, when he was stricken with a severe attack of kidney trouble. He recovered sufficiently to attend the opening of congress in December, but later was again confined to his bed. A few days ago he suffered a relapse and steadily failed until last evening, when he died, surrounded by his wife, three sons and two daughters.

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Watches $90 for $30. $1 Monthly Payments.

OLD WATCHES taken as part payment; here is a lot of watches that I am going to sell for only a fraction of the real cost. Before I tell you how I came into possession of the numbers for me, there is quite a little history connected with this lot. There are just 1000 of these watches made, and I have the right for one of the leading watch owners of this city; they were to be sold for $90 each, the investment to be limited to 1000 watches, one of the largest ever made in this section; the man that made the contract failed in business before the watches were made, so the contract called for high grade Waltham movements and gold cases, every case to be made to order, and the watches to be fitted with the best watch in the market. I have bought the entire lot for cash and shall offer them for $30 each. Anybody that knows anything about a watch will see at once that they are a genuine $90 watch for $30, and I am perfectly willing to send them to any one on approval, without asking for a cent in advance. You can examine them at the express office and if it is not to be found as represented in every particular, return it at my expense and the transaction will not cost you a penny. I will say now for the benefit of strangers that have never had dealings with me, and may not know what my financial standing is, that any bank in the United States or Canada will tell you that I am worth from $40,000 to $50,000, and have been in business in this city for the past 25 years. I refer to the Commercial National Bank of this city, or to the Chemical National Bank of New York City, opened three years ago. Call or address KEENEY'S WATCH STORE, 1301 Washington St., Boston; 143 Fulton St., New York; 1 and 3 Maiden Lane, New York. Watches from $3 to $1000, open Saturday nights till 10 o'clock.

A Big Drop in Bicycles.

A happy surprise is in store for all bicycle riders, for several makers of well-known high grade bicycles, as well as some makers of cheaper grades, have placed their entire output in the hands of one house, to be sold direct to the riders everywhere at the lowest prices ever known. For special prices, that will be lower than bicycles were ever before advertised or sold at, and for a free trial and pay after received offer, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Inc.) Chicago Illinois.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

THE SNOW BIRD.

In the rosy light trills the gay swallow,
The thrush in the roses below,
The meadow-lark sings in the meadow,
And the snow-bird sings in the snow.
Ah me!
Chicadee!
The snow-bird sings in the snow!

The blue martea trills in the gable,
The wren on the ground below,
In the elm flutes the golden robin,
But the snow-bird sings in the snow.
Ah me!
Chicadee!
The snow-bird sings in the snow!

I love the high heart of the osprey,
The meek heart of the thrush below,
The heart of the lark in the meadow,
And the snow-bird's heart in the snow;
But dearest to me
Chicadee! chicadee!
Is that true little heart in the snow.

Those who are Passing

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Within the last few weeks two women, whose names for many years have been familiar household words, have withdrawn from public and official life, by their own voluntary action, and left their work in other and younger hands to carry onward into the next century. One has gone far beyond the three-score and ten limit assigned to human powers; the other has just stepped across the border land upon the other side. In both, so far as has appeared, the mind is yet clear and bright, but the strength of its instrument, the body, is gradually waning. It is possible, too, this moving aside into the more quiet paths may be partly a concession to the traditionary demand that the older shall make way for the younger, who are, in turn, to gain their experience and do their portion of the world's work while brain and body are yet unwearied.

Yet neither of these two I am speaking of have need to say in the quaint words of the old colored man:

What use de wheel when hub and spokes
Is warped and split and rotten?
What use dis dried-up cotton-stalk when
Life done picked my cotton?
I'se like a word, dat somebody done said,
and den forgotten.

There is, however, a certain sadness which gathers around the thought of the passing out of sight of those who have wrought so nobly and so well. Than Susan B. Anthony no braver soul has ever lived and suffered. For a full half century her years have been those of absolute self-abnegation. Believing with all the strength of an absolutely heroic nature in the cause which she advocated, no storm of criticism or opposition ever daunted, or swayed, her from her purpose. Steadfastly she stood when standing was necessary; undismayed she walked on when there was the slightest hope of going forward. Talk about heroism upon the battlefield! It can bear no comparison with that required to face a torrent of ridicule and scathing sarcasm such as she used to be called upon to meet year after year.

With an unsullied womanhood; with an undying fervor; with an undiminished faith in her creed of woman's equality with man in the government under which she lives, Susan B. Anthony retires from active labor in its furtherance, but she must carry with her into her retirement, the reverent good-will and wishes of all who believe in purity and steadfastness of purpose.

Mrs. Jennie June Croly who, at the age of seventy, has just bidden farewell to public service, has followed a different path in her work for women. She was one of the first to enter into the field of journalism, and for many years her columns were almost the only ones appearing in the newspapers regularly with a woman's name appended. She, too, has been a faithful worker, with less of opposition and ridicule to meet than Miss Anthony, it is true, but always putting forth strong and courageous efforts to forward any good cause which challenged her interest. Warm friendliness follows her from those who know her personally, and also from the many who know her only through her work.

It is pleasant to write these things of these two laborers for humanity. I do not write them, however, believing that their usefulness is over. It is simply entering into another channel. They have no need to cease sending out the fruit of their experience, to speak with voice and pen and thought their words of hard-won wisdom. And the influence of their years of effort and energy cannot fail to inspire others to go, and in their own fields of work, do likewise through their season of action, for

"Life is like a tide that weaves
The sea within its daily web;
It rises, surges, swells and grows,
A pause—then comes the evening ebb."

Justin McCarthy has, in the current North American Review, an article about Disappearing Authors, in which he questions why certain writers, who attained popultriay while living and writing, are now almost forgotten. He cites Anthony Trollope as one who gained great favor, but who began disappearing ere his life was done, though his work had lost none of its fine flavor. Charles Lever was another whose novels were eagerly looked for and enjoyed with the keenest zest, but who now ever reads one of his stories? Charles Reade, too, "that strenuous, masculine, masterful novelist," seems to be fading from the thought of the literary public so far as his work is concerned, as completely as those who made hardly a ripple in their time upon the literary waters.

Mr McCarthy does not attempt to give any satisfactory solution to this problem, which, indeed, is most difficult to reach. Perhaps it may be found in the fact that this is an era of rapid changes in all things, and because it is so, people have acquired the habit of constantly desiring something new. Mr. McCarthy says that in the literary France of the present day there is a "positive eagerness" to get rid of anyone who has obtained a reputation, the critics declaring that he belongs to the old school, and "he had better cease to lag superfluous upon the stage."

This ruthless murdering of reputations, which is carried into other than literary walks of life, is only sorrowful when it is committed during the lifetime of the victim. "The dead are not wounded." It is to be regretted everywhere, in a general way, because it betokens a feverish condition of thought that is not fruitful of the highest action. The love of novelty kills justice and destroys good judgment. It does not pause long enough to grasp the finest jewels or to gather the fairest flowers. Yet it is a comfort to know that the jewels will shine on, and the flowers will keep blooming, though the world rushes by unheeding.

The Cozy Corner

Written for The Blade.

AS WE TAKE IT.

"A primrose on the river's brim,
A yellow primrose was to him
And nothing more."

The form and color we all may see,
The beauty and the symmetry
Is very pleasing; and yet
We oftentimes forget
The hand that placed it there
To beautify a spot so bare.

Each flower, each pebble on the shore
Pears us a message forevermore:
A revelation, for behind the seeming
There is a force. To know the meaning
We all must look and learn,
To always God's own hand discern.
LULA HARRIS.

I have been waiting anxiously to hear what the sisters would say about entertaining, and what part, great or small, the serving of refreshments held in it, and not one of you has spoken yet. I have been wanting to ask my neighbors in for a little dance and a general good time, but all others have on such occasions, made such a fuss about supper, that I, not being able or willing to undertake so much, have hesitated. I think I shall try giving them a "lap supper" of only sandwiches with coffee or tea, and see if they cannot enjoy themselves just as well as if they were feasted on rich cakes and pies, and suffer from headache the next day.

I like Laura Golden's letters very much, but cannot agree with her entirely on the marriage question. She says a man and woman once married, are married forever. But what is marriage? It is the union of a man and a woman, resulting from pure, honest, mutual affection. When that affection ceases on either side, the marriage is annuled and to keep up the marriage relations after love has ceased, is desecration of true marriage."

If this correspondent will read The Blade of Feb. 15th she will see that at least two persons have answered the editor's inquiry in reference to serving refreshments at entertainments.

"Crisp" has sent her views on this subject, but as she wrote them with a lead pencil they were so indistinct by the time they reached us that they could not be used. If our friends only would remember to write with ink, on one side only of the paper and to sign their names, the readers of the Cozy Corner would have many a good thing that, for want of attention to these rules, has to go into the waste basket.

Well, here I am again, just looking in at the Cozy Corner group. I cannot tell you how much I enjoy the letters in this department; how much good I receive from reading them. I have a family of five little children to care for and sometimes I am at my wit's end to know how to manage to get along but I always find, that where there is a will, there is a way, so I just try and do the best I can, for I am sure there is a reward ahead, and it is a sufficient reward for me, when my little ones put their arms around my neck, and with their soft cheeks so warm with happy life close to my own, and whisper: "Mamma, I love you so."

This is one of the bright things that come in the midst of care and discouragement to help us on our way. I find that we can get a good deal of sunshine out of dark corners, if we only will.

Do any of the readers of the Cozy Corner have trouble with their hair being rough, and standing up all ways after it is brushed? If they will try this plan I think they will find it a help. After combing the hair, give it fifty good rubs from the temples back, with the palm of the hand; you can rub both sides at once, and if you will try it faithfully for two weeks I think you will find a great improvement.—Lonely, Kansas.

"Singing Thumbite" wishes to know our opinion of a minister's wife who teaches music. Provided the lady is duly qualified, and her class really desires an answer to prayer, i. e., harmonious conditions, I think it is all right, for if we had more real music, we should have more of genuine goodness which would enable our souls to commune with Our Father, and to receive His answer.

Many thousand years ago, Confucius, the Chinese teacher, said: "Desire ye to know if a land is well governed and its people a moral people? Hear its music." I have had some experience with the inordinate mirth of the so called singing school, and have no use for a musical course that seeks to evolve harmony from such conditions; neither have I any use for discordant sounds in connection with the worship of our Heavenly Father, consequently, like many others, I seldom attend church. I consider that such discordance tends to the dishonor of God and the degradation of the poor, misguided participants.

I have often thought that if church people had the proper respect for Him whom they profess to worship, that they would make a national effort to change the present discordant system. I will close with this extract from Wesley's music lesson:

Still let us on our guard be found,
To watch against the power of sound,
With sacred jealousy
Lest haply we should damp our zeal,
And music's charm bewitch and steal
Our hearts away from thee.

That hurrying strife far off remove,
That noisy burst of selfish love
Which swells the forward song;
Let joy from out our hearts arise,
And speak and sparkle in our eyes
And vibrate on our tongue.
—A Friend.

School Girl:—The quotation you give, "It is an ill wind that blows no one any good," is from an author named Thomas Tasser, who lived in the year 1580. The correct form of the quotation is: "It is an ill wind that turns none to good," which gives it an entirely different meaning from the usually accepted version.

Mabel is troubled because she was recently introduced, at an evening entertainment, to a very questionable acquaintance, and wishes to know if she is expected to place "that person" on the list of her guests when she gives a "return party."

Certainly not. It is supposed that all of the guests at any social function are friends of the hostess and as such, they should treat each other with courtesy while in her house, but a lady is at liberty to ignore any such introduction afterwards.

If a gentleman desires an introduction to you, he should solicit it from your parents, or some mutual friend who will vouch for him. There is altogether too much carelessness in regard to this, among young people now-a-days, and the result is that some very undesirable acquaintances are formed. If girls would be more particular as to who are introduced to them, it would be an incentive to the young men to make themselves more worthy of an introducion.

Housekeeper:—Let your silver spoons and forks lie for an hour or two in a strong solution of borax and they will become bright. The water should be boiling when they are placed in it.

Lonely would like some advice as to the material and how to drape it, for a covering for a shelf, in a room that is papered with a dark blue paper. Something inexpensive is desired.

There are many ways of doing the necessary work of a house, and we all wish to know the best and most agreeable ways, so I have thought to ask the opinions of our good housekeepers on some of these things that we all are interested in, believing that in a multitude of counsellors there is help, and for the first discussion we will take the inevitable spring work—house-cleaning.

It is well to take this early in the season for discussion, in order that we may profit by the hints we shall receive, when the time for the work is come. We invite all to send briefly expressed thoughts on these divisions of the subject:

First—When should house-cleaning be done?

Second—How should it be done?

Third—Give some of the ways in which this necessary evil can be made less objectionable to the members of the family.

Do not hesitate to send your opinions, because you have never thought them worth expressing, they may be just what will help some one. Send them immediately, so that we may have all the advice we can before the time for making a practical application of them comes.

"Water is the strongest drink. It drives the most powerful engines; it was the drink of Samson, the strong man of the Bible; it is the drink of lions, elephants, horses and of every animal that possesses great strength, and the strength it gives is lasting, not the result of an excitement which, when it is over, leaves one weaker than before, as is the case with all artificial stimulants."—Rita.

About Life's Gateways.

The book can still be obtained by sending $1.00 to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, O. This answers your question, Retta L.

FOR WISE MOTHERS.

Any mother who might write an almanac, would surely say for February and March: "About these months, look out for sudden colds and croupy conditions," and her prophesies would be much surer than are a majority of those found in almanacs. There is need of constant watchfulness where there are children in the family and the wise mother will keep a supply of remedies for coughs and colds where she can lay her hand on them either day or night.

How often it happens, however, that one forgets what remedy to use, or what the medicine in a certain bottle was intended to cure.

To be a help in such times of trouble, the following suggestions are sent by "A Mother," who used the little book she describes:

Cut a dozen or more slips of card board and prepare them like the one given in illustration No. 1. Punch holes in the corners marked "x," and make a cover of paper, or of cloth covered cardboard; pass narrow ribbon through the holes in the cards and corresponding holes in the cover, and hang the book on the door of your medicine closet and you will never be in doubt as to what you should use. The number of the recipe should be placed on the bottle holding the remedy, and by referring to this, you know at once all about it. The filled out blanks are represented in cut No. 2.

As the registering-blank appears when filled:

Date—January 25, 1899.
Dr.—Jas. E. White.
Remedy for—All kinds of sore throat.
Rx—Sage-tea, one pint; alum, one half ounce; honey, one ounce.
Dose—As a gargle.
How often—Every hour.
Remarks—Well shaken.
Druggist—M. B. Anthony.
No.—18693.

At eventide search through your ways—
What you have said this day,
What done, what thought?
For more than once you may have sinned
Against your neighbor and your God.
—Thomas a Kempis.

THE COOK.

THAT "MAN WITH THE HOE."

Oh, the man without the hoe,
The woman without the broom,
These are the folks we like to know;
To meet in the drawing-room.

But minus The Man With the Hoe,
The woman who wields the broom,
Our stomachs would be so empty, oh!
And never would home be home.
—What To Eat.

This seems to be a Cookie day with the friends of The Blade Cook. She has received no less than six recipes for that "very convenient and pleasant food" as one of her young friends calls the contents of the big cookie-jar that stands on the lower shelf of his mother's pantry. As some of these were very nearly the same, the Cook will select three for your use to-day, and we will have the others some other time.

Molasses Cookies.

One cupful of melted lard, two cupfuls of molasses, one cupful of boiling water, three teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in the water, three teaspoonfuls of ginger sifted with the flour and flour enough to roll them out. Roll them very thin, cut in rounds and bake in a quick oven.—Mrs. E. H. Cox.

Soft Sugar Cookies.

Two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, two eggs, three-fourths cupful of sour cream, one teaspoonful of soda and flour enough to roll them out very thin. Bake in a quick oven.—Mrs. H. B. M.

Hard Molasses Cookies.

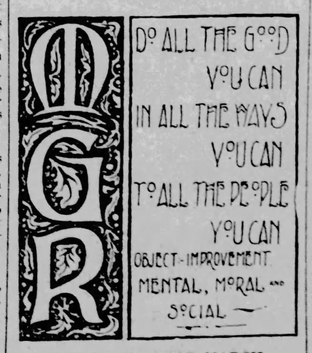
Melt one cupful of butter in two cupfuls of molasses, pour it hot on one quart of flour, add flour enough to make a stiff batter, then stir in two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in a little hot water, and enough more flour to roll the dough without its sticking to the board. Roll thin and bake in a hot oven. These cakes will be very crisp and will keep so in a tin cake-box.—Alice.

Lentil Rolls.

Boil one-half cupful of lentils and one-half cupful of rice until tender and then mix them together. Add one-half cupful of chopped ham, one-half cupful chopped chicken (uncooked), salt and pepper to taste. Scald some nice large cabbage-leaves, shake them dry and put two tablespoonfuls of the above mixture on each leaf, roll up the leaf loosely and fasten the ends with darning cotton. Place each roll as finished in the bottom of a sauce-pan. Pour over them sufficient meat stock to keep them well covered while cooking and let them boil slowly for three-quarters of an hour. Take them out carefully, remove the strings and place the rolls on a hot platter. Thicken the water, or stock, in which they were cooked, with a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour, cook till smooth and pour over the rolls and serve hot.

Lentils in all cases should be soaked over night in clear water, and the water in which they are cooked should be changed once during the time they are cooking. One reason that lentils are not more popular as an article of food is because they are not properly, or sufficiently cooked.

Thou who hast given so much to me,
Give one thing more—a grateful heart;
Not thankful when it pleaseth me,
As if Thy blessings had spare days,
But such a heart whose pulse may be
Thy praise. —George Herbert.



POEM STUDY FOR MARCH.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

"Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, may take heart again."
—H. W. Longfellow.

The wind blows, and it is such an unpleasant day that the members of the M. G. R. are slow in coming in to the meeting, so we will not attempt the study of our February poem, but devote this morning to a comfortable chat with the girls who have come, some of them, from a long distance. For instance, Florence, who has been away so long that she compares herself to the Prodigal—though I do not think that the teacher of a school of boys spends much time in "riotous living"—comes back for a little visit.

I feel like the Prodigal when he comes in sight of home. I have been away from my home for over a year, and in that time had not heard a word from you, so, when I found The Blade in its old accustomed place, I assure you that I was not long in turning to the M. G. R. department, but, alas! I only met one familiar face, and that was the dear Chaperone's. I am going to send her a big kiss, and ask her to take me again into the fold.

Since I last met with you, I have been engaged in instructing "Young Americans." I have a school of boys this winter, and a merrier set it would be hard to find.

Pennyroyal, shake hands; you are a girl after my own heart.

I will close with an invitation to you all to attend the "basket social" my boys and I are to give February 16, to increase our library.—Florence, Iowa.

The invitation was received a little too late for us to accept it, but will not Florence tell us about the social, and what the result was?

Hornett asks a very pertinent question, one that really should be answered. Miss Prudence traveled over 2,500 miles this winter, and although she wore her badge where it could be seen, and looked very carefully to find its counterpart, she only saw one badge in all her long journey. That was worn by a young lady who lives in Omaha, Neb.

Of course, we had a pleasant visit, and every one would make nice acquaintances in the same way if they wore their M. G. R. badge.

I have been absent for over a year, but have kept up my interest in the letters. Have any of you who wear our badge been able to find another who wore it? I have worn mine for over a year, and as yet have never seen another, so I would ask if their are any others in Linn county, Iowa.—Hornett, Iowa.

In a dear, good letter from one who used to be called "Hazel Thornton," but who now has another name and a home of her own in the Sunshine state, with the husband and child to make it a happy one, is a description of it, and of the "Isabel," who, if you remember, was one of the first M. G. R. "grandchildren," and was adopted as a member of our organization at a very early age. This was a personal letter to Miss Prudence, so she cannot give it all to you, interesting as you would find it, but she will assure you that both Hazel and Isable are still members of the M. G. R., who will do us credit. Hazel will soon write us something about her life among the mines.

Speaking of mines, Black Pine has been waiting since last week to tell us of a visit she made to a mine after dark:

Black Pine, Ore.—Let us shake hands, Oregon Buttercup. You did not know that we were neighbors, did you? I do not think we are more than 30 miles apart, and, for M. G. R.'s, that is very near. There is a "Butte" near our house, from which we can easily see Dixie Butte. Our town is expecting a boom next summer, when many new mines will be opened and large forces put to work in the old ones. If this occurs, I shall invite the M. G. R.'s out for a tour of inspection, as a return for the pleasure their many entertainments have given me. One evening last spring, I, with a party of friends, with my mother to chaperone us, went down to the mines after dark. The engineer had promised us a "tub ride" by lantern light, and we meant to have it.

There was a large headlight opposite the engine, which furnished the light for the men at work on the bank below. The spray from the great hydraulic gleamed like silver in the glare of the headlight; the rocks and water fell with a noise like thunder, with now and then a sharper rattle as a part of the bank gave way, or a tubload of rock was emptied on the ever-increasing pile across the creek.

We looked on for half an hour or so, when the engineer dropped the tub—a plank structure about four by six feet large, and looking much like a huge butter-worker without the roller, on the bare bed-rock across the creek, and signaling the foreman, bade him hurry us acress "before the reservoirs backed."

Our party of four, including the foreman, were soon in the tub. The foreman carried his lantern, and the rest of the party clung tightly to the chains and said: "I'm not a bit nervous, are you?"

The engine puffed, the cable creaked, and up we went; up, and still up, till the tub stopped with a "chug." We had reached the boom and stopped to look around us. The boom commenced to swing around, and far below us we could see the rushing water on one side and on the other, the men at work with crowbars, getting a load ready for the return of the tub. Suddenly there was a crash, a shock and the tub tipped to one side, making us tighten our grip on the chains. We had, in the dark, run against the top of one of the great rock piles. No damage was done, however, and we were easily swung off.

The next time we stopped we were over the stream thrown by the pipe, and although we did not touch it, the force was so great as to make the tub shake and quiver like a live thing. A noise of rushing water reached our ears, and turning to see what caused it, we beheld a great volume of water coming down the flume, the frothy waves tumbling over each other in a mad race to see which should first reach the pond. In a few minutes it was all over, and the foreman informed us that the reservoir "had done backed."

As it was now growing very chilly in spite of our warm wraps, we concluded to return and were glad when the tub again touched the ground, and we could bid the miners good-night, and hasten to our home, where we were soon fast asleep and dreaming of our experience.

Brunette, Tenn.—Don't laugh, please, when I tell you that I rummaged through a "goods box" full of Blades (some three hundred of them) and then failed to find what I was after. However, I did find several things I think would be interesting to you. There were many names of members of the M. G. R. who have stayed away from meeting so long that I verily believe Miss Prudence would need an introduction to them.

Hush, did you hear that croak? It must be that our Raven is coming back; I wish he would. Where is Lapsus Calami, who used to give us such beautiful word-pictures? And Thistle, who was such a lavish giver when The Blade had a Christmas Tree Egyptian Friend suggested the poem discussion, then sat down and has never been heard from since. Why not take an active part in these discussions yourself? Then, too, I see that we used to have flowers—"Sun" flowers and others; what has become of them? are they all frost bitten? If not, let them come back to their first love, the Merry-Go-Round, and give us a chance to tell them how glad we are to see them.

Miss Prudence seconds that motion. Can not we have a re-union, say the 12th of April, of those we used to make our columns so interesting? All letters for this should be sent so as to be received at this office by April 5th. Make them brief, so as we can use them all, and just tell us if you still are interested in our work; if you carry your motto into your every day life, what you are doing now, why you haven't written to us for so long a time, and that you will be more kind to us in the future.

This invitation is meant for any who have helped to make our weekly visits pleasant since they were commenced, and especially for those who wrote so faithfully for many months. All who write will have their names given, even though they should be so many that all the letters can not be used in full.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For March,
W. P. E., Ashton, Kan.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was an Arctic explorer, born at Wexford, Ireland, January 1807, and educated first at Eton, and then at Sandhurst. He was intended for the military profession, but having no love for that, he secretly left Sandhurst and entered as midshipman on board the Victory. His first trip to the Arctic regions was made in 1836, returning after great hardships in 1837. In 1848 he joined Ross in his search for Sir John Franklin, returning in 1850, and the following year again joined an expedition for the same purpose, when by reaching and wintering in Melville or Barrows Strait, he is credited with having been the first who actually discovered a northwest passage.
W. P. E.

2—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1—A large bird.
2—The floors of buildings.
3—Origins.
4—A witch.
5—To endeavor.
ILLI-NOIS.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The difference of the cubes of the areas of the gardens as A and B is 258 and 7-27, the product of their areas is 22 and 5-9, what was the area of each in square rods, also the dimensions of each, their length and breadth being respectively as 2 and ½ to 1 and ½, and 3 to 2 and ½?

This problem by W. P. E., was given last week, but was not stated correctly, so it is republished, in order that the mathematicians of the Cademy may have a better chance to solve it according to the author's answer.

4—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 20 letters. My 8-7-16 is a wild animal; my 2-9-11-17, is very annoying in dry weather; my 1-6-20, is a melody; my 3-10-7 is a loud sound; my 12-14-18, is an exclamation that commands silence; my 3-18-5-15, is a very small quantity; my 14-16-13-5, is a song in two parts; my whole is a distinguished author.
GYPSY.

5—QUERY.

Who can tell us what is meant by "The Spanish Main?"
THE SCHOOLMISTRESS.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"The deeds we do, the words we say,
Into still air they seem to fleet,
We count them over past,
But they shall last—
In the dread judgment they
And we shall meet."
A. FAUL.

Answers to Puzzles of March 1.

1—Arthur St. Clair.
2—Paul Kruger.
3—2816 square feet.
4—Words forming half-square, Progne, Remus, omen, gun, N. S. (Nova Scotia), Ecuador.
5—The Emperor Augustus boasted that he found his kingdom constructed of iron, and left it of marble.
6—Thomas Paine wrote:
"I believe in one God, and no more; and I hope for happiness beyond this life."

Chat

W. P. E. retains the banner for March.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

THE SUN-DREAM.

We are not perfect, comrade, in our lives;
Our love is but a broken thought of God;
But always in our hearts there is that strives
Towards heights untrod.

The will to follow good has made us one;
Love could not bind us else so close and fast;
We have not turned our faces from the sun—
And night is past.

Dear, not for us to boast that we are strong,
But, deep within, the Sun-Dream, Beauty, burns,
And life and truth will sing us, song by song,
All love's concerns.

Out of the tender night's enfolded shade
We slip, empurpled, to the strife that scars,
And duty broadens while ambitions fade
Like day-break stars.
—Albert E. S. Smythe in The Lamp.

MARY JOHNSTON.

Miss Mary Johnston, the author of Prisoners of Hope and of the novel To Have and to Hold, is not yet thirty years old. She lives in Birmingham, Ala., but is a Virginian by birth, the daughter of a line of strong brained and prosperous men of Scotch and Scotch-Irish blood. It is said that her education was largely derived from the great classics of the English tongue which she found in the old fashioned library of her father's home when she was a child too delicate to be sent to school.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD.

A vivid, masterful work is To Have and To Hold. Mary Johnston's last novel, carrying the reader, whether he will or no, on with the rushing tide of incident which fills its pages from first to last, to the very end. There are wild romance, chivalrous love, self-sacrifice, seething selfishness, and wonderful endurance mingled together; there are brave knights who scorn to do wrong, painted savages who hold fair all treachery to the whites into whose hands are falling their hunting grounds; there are thrilling adventures, suffering, despair, and, as a contrast, intense happiness—all these are combined to make one of the strongest and most fascinating novels of the year. Only one fair lady appears in its pages, but she wins all hearts ever as she won the heart of brave Ralph Percy with her winning, coquettish ways, that are but outward concealments of a strength and endurance which belong only to the true woman.

Thus first appears the hero who himself tells the story:

"The work of the day being over, I sat down upon my doorstep, pipe in hand, to rest awhile in the cool of the evening. Death is not more still than is this Virginia land in the hour when the sun has sunk away, and it is black beneath the trees, and the stars brighten slowly and softly, one by one. The birds that sing all day have hushed, and the horned owls, the monster frogs, and that strange and ominous fowl (if fowl it be, and not, as some assert, a spirit damned) which we English call the whippoorwill, are yet silent. Later the wolf will howl and the panther scream, but now there is no sound. The winds are laid, and the restless leaves droop and are quiet. The low lap of the surf among the reeds is like the breathing of one who sleeps in his watch beside the dead."

Manly John Rolfe bears a large part in the story. He it is who puts the thought into Ralph Percy's mind of going to Jamestown and buying one of the damsels just sent over by Sir Edwin Sandys for wives to the "bachelor world" in this new land.

Miss Johnston has a wonderful gift of painting vivid pictures in a few words. The scenes upon the meadow where he found and bought with a hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco, Jocelyn Leigh, whom he married forthwith; the boat-ride homeward, while she sat speechless, only showing in manner that she "was not the tame pigeon" who was to make him a home and rear him children, are thus flashed upon the reader's eyes. "A sea-bird with broad white wings swooped down upon the water, now dark and ridged, rested there a moment, then crept away into the heart of the gathering storm. She was like such an one. Such birds were caught at times, but never tamed and never kept." Could anything give a truer expression of the character of this purchased wife as it is unfolded in the story?

Handsome Lord Carnal comes over the seas after the King's ward, the Lady Jocelyn Leigh who had fled away to escape being his wife. The governor, a brave, honest man, refuses to give her up without orders from the company whose agent he was, and so while waiting the days flee away, the summer passes into autumn, and all still tarry in Jamestown.

Read this bit of word painting:

"The color of the leaves deepened, and there came a season of beauty singular and sad, like a smile left upon the face of the dead summer. Over all things, near and far, the forest where it met the sky, the nearer woods, the great river, and the streams that empty into it, there hung a blue haze, soft and dreamlike. The forest became a painted forest, with an ever thinning canopy and an ever thickening carpet of crimson and gold; everywhere there was a low rustling underfoot and a slow rain of color. It was neither cold nor hot, but very quiet, and the birds went by like shadows—a listless and forgetful weather, in which we began to look, every hour of every day, for the sad which we knew we should not see for weeks to come."

The only fault—if fault there be—in this story is the wealth of incident, a good defect and yet one which almost brings weariness at times through the over-taxing of the feelings, and the intensity of the interest which holds the reader breathless.

No novel of the year can exceed this one of Miss Johnston's in its power and originality. And through it all there are sweetness and nobility, and though one might wish less of horror and bloodshed, yet at the end the thought chimes in harmony with the final words of Ralph Percy—"All things die not; while the soul lives, love lives; the song may be now gay, now plaintive, but it is deathless."

Houghton, Mifflin & Company are the publishers of To Have and To Hold.

THE BOY AND THE SPARROW.

Once a sweet boy sat and swung on a limb;
On the ground stood a sparrow-bird, looking at him.
Now the boy he was good, but the sparrow was bad,
So it shied a big stone at the head of the lad.
And it killed the poor boy; and the sparrow was glad.

Then the little boy's mother flew over the trees.
"Tell me, where is my little boy, sparrow-bird, please?"
"He is safe in my pocket," the sparrow-bird said;
And another stone shied at the fond mother's head,
And she fell at the feet of the wicked bird, dead.

You imagine, no doubt, that the tale I have mixed;
But it wasn't by me that the story was fixed.
'Twas a dream a boy had after killing a bird;
And he dreamed it so loud that I heard every word,
And I jotted it down as it really occurred. —Good Words.

LITTLE REBECCA IN THE SECRET SERVICE.

It was only a square piece of linen cloth, on which, in orderly array, were worked, first, the alphabet, in both small and capital letters, then the numbers up to fifty, the days of the week, the months of the year, and, finally, in an elaborate style, a verse of Scripture. A genuine, old-fashioned sampler it was, with the owner's name worked in faded blue and red.—

"Rebecca Marvin, aged fifteen."

"She was my grandmother," said Grandmother Garry, as she spread out the faded sampler on her knee, and called our attention to how well it was done.

"How many years ago did it happen?"

"Over a hundred years ago. Rebecca lived in this very house; her father built it. She must have been a pretty girl, for she was a pretty young lady; her picture testifies to that. She had dark blue eyes and red cheeks, and her hair was curly and abundant. But the adventure of the sampler happened when she was a very young girl. It was during the Revolution, you know, and there were exciting times down this way.

"One day, some time after the battle of Lexington, when Rebecca ran upstairs to tell her father that dinner was ready, she found him pacing up and down the room with hurried, restless strides.

"'What is the matter, dear father?' asked the little maid, slipping her hand in his, and raising herself on tiptoe, so that she could kiss him.

"'I am puzzled how to get a message to Captain Gray, who is stationed five or six miles down the road,' said her father, anxiously.

"'Can't you send James or Pete?'

"'Oh, yes; but there is danger that my messenger may be captured by the British, and my plan would be discovered by the enemy. James and Pete, though trustworthy servants, would, if taken, immediately betray themselves. No; I must have some one who would not be easily suspected, and who, if caught, would keep cool and evade exposure.'

"'Father,' said Rebecca, her dark eyes glowing, 'let me go.'

"'You!' exclaimed her father. 'Why, my dear child, you are so afraid of the red-coats that you never dare go out alone; and here you are talking of going several miles down a road frequented by the very soldiers you fear so greatly.'

"'But, father, I don't think they would hurt me.'

"'But the letter, child,—if they found that?'

"'Ah, but they won't. I have thought of a way to hide it.'

"How?"

"The girl drew her father's head down and whispered in his ear.

"'Now, won't that do?' she added, aloud.

"Her father smiled, well pleased.

"'It is a wise thought, my child, for one of your years.'

"Then his face grew grave and he resumed his walk up and down the room. He could not endure the thought of exposing his child to the least danger. But it was a time when every patriot was obliged to venture much. So, with a silent prayer, he turned to Rebecca.

"'Well, child, it shall be as you say. But be discreet. Avoid travelers as much as possible. If you meet any one on the road, and are asked where you are going, you say, politely, that you are on your way to your Uncle and Aunt Gordon's, who are known to be staunch Tories. So you will not be easily suspected; and it will be no falsehood, for you may stay there all night. Be sure and deliver this paper into Captain Gray's hands, and give it to no one else.'

"Early the next morning a young girl might have been seen tripping briskly down the road. Several miles had been traversed in safety, when, just as she came to a turn, she heard the clatter of horses' hoofs, and, turning round, saw in the distance two men, wearing the dreaded British uniform, coming over the hill.

"She could not conceal herself, even if there had been time; for the road was no longer bordered by woods. And she summoned up all her courage, for she knew that the critical moment had arrived.

"Without seeming to notice their approach, Rebecca sat down on a mossy stone by the roadside, and, opening her basket, took out first her sampler and then her lunch. She sat there, eating and sewing, until the officers came up.

"'Hello!' cried one. 'Where are you going, my lass?'

"Rebeca tossed her curls.

"'A-visiting, sir; I am going to see my uncle and aunt in Boston.'

"'And pray what may your uncle's name be?'

"'Gordon, if you please, sir.'

"'Gordon,' repeated the officer. 'Oh, I know him—a good Royalist. I am glad such a pretty maid is not a rebel. But look out that the Yankees don't shoot you.' Then turning to his companion, he said, 'Come on, major.'

"But the latter, an older man, lingered, saying: 'Humph! How do you know the girl speaks the truth? She may be a rebel, and have some important message. What have you in your bag, my child?'

"'My crewels, sir, for working on my sampler,' she replied, looking up to him. She untied the bag, smiling, and emptied the contents in her lap.

"'But, child'—persisted the officer. But he was interrupted by his companion, saying impatiently:

"'Bother, major! You are as fussy as an old hen! There is no use tarrying here; we must be gone. Come!'

"The red-coats galloped away in a cloud of dust; and Rebecca gave a sigh of relief, as she patted her sampler caressingly. For, my dears, what do you think? It was in the lining of her sampler that she had concealed her father's letter.

"Ere many more hours had rolled away, Rebecca had reached the American camp, and delivered the papers into the hands of Captain Gray. Then she went on her way; and by early afternoon she reached her aunt's house, where she received a hearty welcome, for the old lady, though a Tory, was very fond of her brave little niece.

"Rebecca went to church the next day, and very still she sat, enjoying the music, and watching the fine ladies with their long velvet trains and their hair rolled high on their heads. Then the officers, too—how their scarlet uniforms brightened up the gloomy interior.

"Yes, they are all fine and dazzling; but for all that there was a demure-faced rebel lass, who sat up in the high-backed pew, with her hands folded in a prim way in front of her, and her young heart all in a joyful flutter.

"And so, you see, my dears, there is a good reason why the descendants of Rebecca Marvin should prize this sampler. When she reached the venerable age of 92, she gave it to me; and I have ever kept it as a precious relic."—Sabbath School Visitor.

"REBECCA SAT ON A MOSSY STONE BY THE ROADSIDE."

Lists of words formed from the letters in "St. Valentine's Day" were received this week from Mae Melberg 671, J. E. G. 333, W. P. E. 802, Tom, 260, Illi-Nois, 1102, and Pauline, 1106.

New members welcomed were J. E. G. School Teacher, Leslie, Tom and A. M. Van D. Correct solutions were received from the above, and from Pauline, Nashie, Illi-Nois, W. P. E., M. W. E.

Marley Cranford: the letter was all right, and has been forwarded.

J. E. G., you must send solutions with all new work.

School Teacher, your suggestions were excellent. Come in again.

Pauline, well, done! Your patience is something remarkable, and rejoiceth the heart of The Schoolmistress.

Lulu Belle, you must send the rest of your name if you want to join the Cademy, and while your analysis was good, there is not space in Chat to print it in full as you desire.

Illi-Nois, the Schoolmistress is very sorry for that mis-print, but you must charge the printer with it.

Tom, come over again, whenever you have time.

A. M. Van D. It seems as if you had been in the Cademy before this time. Is that right?

W. P. E., as long as your "guesses" come so near to being correct there will be no "strenuous objections" raised.

Leslie, You wrote a very nice little letter, and you will be very welcome to come as often as you like.

W. A. Hoyt standing second, A. Faul third, and Pauline fourth.

CLOSE TO BLOEMFONTEIN

Roberts and His Army Nearing the Free State Capital.

London, March 13, 2:47 p. m.—Lord Roberts' actual entry into the Orange Free State capital seems likely to be delayed until to-morrow, or late to-day, as his statement that he is going to reinforce Gen. French implies that opposition is being encountered on the outskirts of the town, though the definite statement that the British cavalry leader has positions which command the situation, leaves no doubt that the occupation will speedily be effected, and with it, so the London critics think, will accrue to the British important captures of supplies, if not of prisoners. However, it may be that the Boers may make a strenuous resistance, which will not be overcome until Lord Roberts' main army catches up with the cavalry.

The rumors of the relief of Mafeking became more substantial to-day, but they still lacked official confirmation, while the Mafeking dispatch of March 5, published to-day, plainly disposed of the report that the besieged residents had evacuated the place, and that the Boers had retired from Bosnof.

A refugee who was at Herschel says that bitterness, almost to the point of hostilities, exists between the colonial rebels and the Free Staters of that locality.

Now Commands Bloemfontein.

London, March 13.—10 a. m.—The war office has received a dispatch from Lord Roberts announcing that after a fight with the Boers Gen. French occupied two hills close to the station commanding Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts' dispatch from Ventor's Vlei at 5:20 o'clock this morning, says:

"I directed Gen. French, if there were time before dark, to seize the railway station at Bloemfontein, and thus secure the rolling stock. At midnight I received a report from him, that, after considerable opposition, he had been able to occupy two hills close to the railway station which commanded Bloemfontein.

"A brother of President Steyn has been made a prisoner.

"The telegraph line leading northward has been cut and the railway broken up.

"I am now starting with the Third cavalry brigade, which I called up from the Seventh division near Petrusberg, yesterday, and the mounted infantry, to reinforce the cavalry brigade. The rest of the force will follow as quickly as possible."

The war office later received the following additional dispatch from Lord Roberts, posting it at 10:05:

"Venter's Vlei, March 12.—9:30 p. m.—Our march was again unopposed. We are now about eighteen miles from Bloemfontein. The cavalry division is astride the railway six miles south of Bloemfontein. There are 321 men wounded and about 60 or 70 were killed or are missing.

All Is Well.

London, March 13.—A dispatch received by a South African firm in London, dated Mafeking, Tuesday, March 6, via Lobatsi, March 9, says:

"All well, but town still besieged."

Boers at Biggarsberg.

Ladysmith, Sunday, March 12.—The main body of the enemy is in position at Biggarsberg. General Joubert is at Glencoe. There is reason to believe that few Boers are at Dundee, though the place is well fortified.

Great Distress Prevailed.

London, March 13.—A dispatch to the Times from Mafeking dated Monday, March 5, says the garrison at that place were then feeling acutely the stress of the siege. They were reduced to the use of horse flesh and bread made from horse forage, while the water was parasitically contaminated. Typhoid, dysentery and diphtheria were epidemic, but it was impossible to isolate the victims. The sufferings of the women and children were terrible, and there were deaths in the women's ranger daily. The native population was starving. The military operations were progressing favorably. They had been extended to the brick fields, whence the enemy had been completely expelled.

Desperate Fight Here.

Driefontein, Orange Free State, Sunday, March 11.—General Roberts' advance yesterday across the scorching plains from Poplar Grove to this place, was marked by the most severe engagement since crossing the Modder river. The Boers stubbornly contested every foot of ground, only fleeing at dusk when Lord Roberts threw most of his troops against the center of their weakened line.

At the point where Col. Broadwood turned the Boer left he found himself under the fire of their nine-pounder. The Boers, however, ultimately hoisted the white flag. When Col. Broadwood advanced he was surprised to find the Boers had taken advantage of the cessation of fire to escape in the darkness. The Transvaal prisoners showed they were entirely surprised by Lord Roberts' tactics.

A Free Stater whose house President Kruger occupied during the Boer flight from Osfontein, said he complained to the President about the depredations of the Transvaalers, whereupon the President replied:

"No wonder we are beaten. The burghers entered into the war to fight for a righteous cause, but now they have developed into horse and cattle thieves."

POPLAR GROVE BATTLE.

London, March 8.—4:28 p. m.—Lord Roberts telegraphs that he has captured a Krupp gun and a number of tents and wagons. The general also announces that Gen. Clements has occupied Norvals Pont.

The following is Roberts' dispatch:

"Poplar Grove, March 8.—Two brigades of cavalry, with horse artillery, and Kelly-Kenny's division, marched today ten miles eastward.

"The Boers were quite taken by surprise yesterday. They moved off so hurriedly that they left cooked dinners behind. We captured a Krupp gun and several tents and wagons.

"Clements now occupies Norvals Pont on the south side of the Orange river. The bridge was blown up March 6, and the enemy are holding the north bank of the river, but not, it is believed, in any great strength."

A special from Molteno says that the British occupied Burghersdorp unopposed last night.

London, March 9.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Poplar Grove, Friday morning.—Presidents Kruger and Steyn were both present at the fight of March 7, and did all in their power to rally their troops. The rout, however, was complete, the men declaring that they could not stand against the British artillery and such a formidable force of cavalry."

From various quarters come signs of the possibility of peace in South Africa being shortly within the bounds of practical politics. All the dispatches from Lord Roberts' headquarters, including those of the commander-in-chief himself, indicate the lack of a guiding spirit among the Boers, and individual demoralization, portending disintegration unless speedily stemmed.

The flight of burghers from Poplar Grove, according to all accounts, was wholly inglorious. A Times dispatch from Poplar Grove, under yesterday's date, goes so far as to assert that the rout of the Boers was complete, that the submission of the Free State is being demanded by the burghers from their unwilling president, and it is expected that its submission will be made within a week. The correspondent adds:

"Probably the Boers' wisest course was flight, but it was most undignified, and is certain to produce consternation at Bloemfontein. There is a growing outcery against any further identification of the Free State with the Transvaal's interests."

Dispatches from the Boer camp at Glencoe, via Lourenzo Marques, depict President Kruger as donning a bandolier, seizing a rifle, and inviting volunteers to accompany him, as he wished to have a shot at the enemy himself.

President Kruger is also quoted as having declared in his address to the troops that he "did not know whether arbitration or intervention would end the struggle, but that it would end quickly, within the next month, he strongly believed."

Roberts' Casualties.

London, March 12.—The war office this morning issued the following dispatch from Aavogelkop, under date of March 12, 5:35 a. m.: "We were unopposed during the march yesterday. The officers I left at the last camp to record the list of casualties have not yet arrived. The following additional casualties are known however:

"Killed: Lieutenants F. N. Parsons and A. B. Coddington, of the Essex regiment.

"Wounded: Lieutenants C. Berkeley (severely), Lloyd Arm and G. H. Raleigh.

"General Gatacre reports he was within a mile of the Bethulie railway bridge yesterday. The bridge was partially destroyed and the enemy was holding the opposite bank."

PLAGUE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, March 12.—At a special meeting of the board of health held to consider the plague situation, there were present, beside the members, Dr. Kinyoun, federal quarantine officer; Dr. Gassaway, of the United States marine hospital service, and Prof. Armstrong, of the University of California.

Dr. Kinyoun reported that all the animals at the quarantine station on Angel island which were inoculated with virus from the body of the Chinese who expired a few days ago under suspicious circumstances had died, with the exception of the monkey, and it was in a dying condition. An autopsy on rats and a guinea pig showed that they had developed symptoms of the genuine bubonic plague.

After discussing the matter, the board decided that the Chinaman who died at 1001 Dupont street had been afflicted with the plague. A request was made for 100 volunteers from among members of the medical profession to make a house-to-house examination and aid the board in thoroughly examining and disinfecting the entire quarter. A quarantine was not declared, but the board adjourned at an early hour this morning to meet at noon to-day, when it is predicted that such action will be taken.

The board of health has agreed that the work of inspecting Chinatown, with a view to promoting its sanitary condition, shall begin at once. The section will be disinfected, and every house will be visited and every occupant inspected. Reliable Chinese will be detailed to accompany the physicians, and the police will render what assistance they can. These Chinese will be supplied for the work by the Six Companies. Until another case of plague develops Chinatown will remain free from quarantine, but people are requested to have as little communication as possible with the suspected district. When the Chinese learned of the action of the board of health, there was an exodus from Chinatown of those who are employed outside of the district.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

Chicago, March 10.—Renewed disorder, which at one time threatened to develop into a riot, attended the attempts to-day of the contractors to place nonunion men at work at the new Ogdensburg docks, Kingsbury and Ontario streets.

Seventy-five non-union men, guarded by five special policemen, marched to the docks and went to work amid the jeering and hooting of a crowd of about 300 union workmen, who were, however, kept at a distance by a strong force of police. When the special officers left the scene, they were followed by a large crowd, and at Erie and Wells street the crowd closed in on the officers, hurling ice and snow at them, and for a moment serious trouble was threatened. The officers drew their revolvers and fired a few shots in the air, which scattered the crowd in a hurry.

At one or two other points non-union men were threatened and pelted with snowballs, but the police prevented actual conflict.

FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.

Newark, N. J. March 12.—Fifteen persons, a majority of whom were children, were burned to death at a tenement house at Morris and Fourteenth avenues about 5 o'clock this morning. Thirteen bodies were recovered from the ruin within three hours after the flames had been extinguished.

The building was a three-story frame structure, formerly used as a church, but transformed into a tenement house with small rooms, scarcely eight by ten feet in dimensions, opening into a narrow hallway on both the second and third floors, forming a veritable ore trap.

This is right in the heart of the Italian district, and the greatest excitement prevails. This feeling has been greatly intensified since 7 o'clock, when it first became known that the fire was of incendiary origin, and within 15 minutes of the time when this report was first circulated, men and women, well nigh crazed by grief, ran tearing around the streets looking for the man who was responsible for the frightful tragedy and threatening all sorts of dire vengeance.

ORIENTAL CARNIVAL.

San Francisco, March 8.—Mayor Phelan has received from Chinese Consul General Ho Yow, a communication outlining the plan of an Oriental carnival which the Chinese residents of San Francisco desire to celebrate in this city on the festival days of the Feast of the Dragan, which occurs in June. Permission is requested to decorate Market street in Oriental style, by experts to be brought from China and to give a display of fireworks surpassing anything before seen here. President McKinley and the governors of all the states will be invited to attend. It is thought that the mayor will comply with the request of the consul general and that the most unique celebration ever witnessed in America will result.

Tobacco Cure

How a Mother Banished Cigarettes and Tobacco With a Harmless Remedy Given in Tea, Coffee and Food.

Anyone Can Have a Free Trial Package.

Some time ago a well-known business man whose stomach and nerves were ruined by the tobacco habit was secretly given a remedy by his wife and he never knew what cured him of the habit. She then treated her son who was a cigarette fiend, inhaling the deadly fumes almost constantly, and he, too, was made sick of the "weed" and quit.

The remedy is odorless and tasteless, can be mixed with coffee or food, and when taken into the system a man cannot use tobacco in any form. The remedy contains nothing that could possibly do injury. It is simply an antidote for the poisons of tobacco and takes nicotine out of the system. It will cure even the confirmed cigarette fiend and is a God-send to mothers who have growing boys addicted to the smoking of cigarettes. The remedy is called Tobacco Specific, and a free trial package of the remedy will be mailed prepaid upon application to Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 812 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

IN SOUTHERN LUZON.

Sorsogon, Southern Luzon, Jan. 20.—Two days ago a military expedition of some 2,500 American troops, under General Kobbe, left Manila and proceeded on several steamships to the southern end of Luzon island, there to occupy and permanently garrison six sea-coast towns and villages. Up to the present time three towns have come under the American flag and the control of American army officers and no one has been hurt on either side. Two or three more places still remain to be garrisoned down here and then the expedition will proceed to Samara and Leyte, there to occupy and hold the principal towns of these neighboring islands. Convoyed by the gunboat Nashville, the expedition left Manila, January 18, and steamed to Sorsogon, near the southern extremity of Luzon.

General Kobbe and officers were met by a number of natives and Spaniards, while crowds of the villagers stood and gaped in wonder and curiosity. It was their first sight of Americans. Only three days ago the Tagalo leaders had convincingly told them that Aguinaldo had driven us out of Manila and held us prisoners upon vessels in Manila bay. The Spaniards told General Kobbe that the insurgent forces had evacuated the town that morning, whereupon Colonel Howe, with an American flag under his arm and accompanied by an orderly, walked rapidly across the square in front of the church and raised the flag upon a pole facing a building that had the appearance of a barracks.

The soldiers were landed on the wharf and marched up into town. The people seemed indifferent to our presence, their only visible characteristic being curiosity. All day long they looked at the Americans from street corners, doorways and second-story windows, and several times crowds of the curious had to be dispersed from in front of Colonel Howe's headquarters.

Sorsogon is an important shipping port and a district capital. It has, like the rest of this coast and the islands of Samar and Leyte, been blockaded by our vessels since August last. The Spaniards said they were very glad to see us and they hoped for the immediate re-establishment of commercial relations with Manila. It seems there had been stationed in Sorsogon about 300 Tagalo soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Paras. There were only 100 rifles in the command, however, and we were told they had little ammunition.

It appears that the main body of the Filipinos retreated toward a village called Castillo, some eight miles distant, but a rear guard of twenty men was left in Sorsogon and only quitted the outskirts of the town when General Kobbe's party landed on the wharf.

FOR CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Manila, March 12.—Gen. Otis has been doing excellent work recently toward the installation of civil governments in the various districts of the Philippines. Last summer he ordered that municipal governments should be established in the towns occupied by American troops. These governments were established by the senior army officers originally in towns along the Manila & Dagupan railroad and the villages adjacent to Manila. In each town a president and municipal council were elected, the president being subject to confirmation by the commanding military officer.

The councils were given power to collect taxes, establish a police force, regulate the liquor traffic, establish schools, light the towns and enforce sanitary measures. The president had the power to take preliminary steps in criminal cases.

Gen. Otis has appointed a board, consisting of Cayentano Arellano, president of the audiencia; Don Florentino Torres, attorney general of the islands; Lieut.-Col. E. H. Crowder, Thirty-ninth infantry, associate justice of the civil branch of the audencia; R. W. Young and Lieut.-Col. T. R. Hamer, associates of the criminal branch of the audencia, to take the subject under advisement and deliberation and to formulate and report as soon as practicable a plan of municipal government, which shall contain all necessary features to meet requirements, and which shall be as liberal in character as existing conditions permit.

This indicates the way will be paved for the new Philippine commission and some of its work mapped out.

Skirmish at Aparri.

Manila, March 12.—5:55 p. m.—Advices received from Aparri, province of Cagayan, say that while Major Ward and a company of the Sixteenth regiment was leaving that place they were attacked at the landing on the river bank opposite the town. A persistent fight followed, resulting in eight Americans, including Major Ward, being wounded. The natives in the Cagayan valley presumably instigated the attack.

The dispatches add that the Tagalogs are harassing the Americans.

Spaniards Released.

Washington, March 9.—The War department has received the following:

"Manila, March 8, 1900.—"Adjutant General, Washington:—Officer, 62 enlisted men, two civil officials, captured Spanish prisoners, received to-day from Tayabas.

(Signed.) "OTIS."

GONE TO CAPE NOME.

Washington, March 10.—Under date of Dawson City, January 14, Vice Consul Morrison, reports that nineteen expeditions have left Dawson for Cape Nome since December 4 last, and as soon as the weather moderates many more will start. The population of Dawson is 6,000 less than last year. Late news from Nome confirms the reports of the richness of the district and announces new finds in the interior, but lack of fuel prohibits these being worked in winter. Typhoid has appeared with increasing mortality.

In Dawson the revenue from liquor permits for the year is placed at $100,000. Saloon licenses are worth $2,000 per annum. Prices are still up. The profits on drugs are placed at 300 per cent, groceries 200 per cent, and hardware 400 per cent. Beer is worth $100 a barrel, and whisky from $40 to $80 per gallon. Owing to the flooding of the mines the gold output may be kept down. It is estimated that between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 will comprise the output for the Dawson district.

GOV. TAYLOR PENNILESS.

Louisville, March 9.—Though few of his friends know it, Governor W. S. Taylor's race for the office he now holds to be his has left him penniless. His home was sacrificed, every available dollar was expended, and he finds himself just where, as a mere stripling, he mapped out his future course in life.

By hard labor he had acquired about $25,000 and owned a home in Butler county. All is gone, and yet he was never heard to complain, not even telling his wife of their straitened circumstances till recently.

The good women of the state have, however, taken up his cause, and several substantial sums have been sent him in a spirit which precluded all possibility of declination. The women propose to reclaim his lost home as a testimonial to the fidelity of Mrs. Taylor, and some concerted action will be taken at once.

Davis Is Blind.

Junction City, Kan., March 10.—Ex-Congressman John Davis, of the Fifth Kansas district, has gone totally blind. He was one of the founders of the Populist party, and served two terms in congress.

MR. SHELDON'S CHRISTIAN DAILY.

Press Inadequate to the Requirements--100,000 Issued Up to Noon.

Topeka, Kan., March 13.—The first issue of the Sheldon Edition of the Topeka Capital, went to press at 2:37 this morning, 23 minutes earlier than the usual time. Mr. Sheldon stayed at the office until the press started, and carried home with him the first copy of the paper. All the mails were caught and the press was kept running until about noon to-day,

REV. MR. SHELDON.

printing something over 100,000 copies. The rest of the edition will be printed in Chicago and New York, for which matrices will be sent daily. The management of the paper says the mailing list and city circulation now contain 360,000 copies, and that fresh orders are coming in every mail, 25,000 yesterday. Mr. Sheldon was at his desk again at 8:25 this morning. The paper is not satisfactory to the regular subscribers and outside papers have been bought freely to-day.

SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, Ky., March 12.—Recent steps in the development of the Kentucky situation have been as follows:

Caleb Powers, Republican secretary of state, and Capt. John Davis, former Capitol Square policeman, were dragged from a train at Lexington Saturday night and cast in jail, charged with being accessories before the fact to the assassination of William G. Goebel.

Warrants are still out, but unserved, for the arrest of John L. Powers, brother of Caleb, and Charles Finley, charging them with the same crime.

On the person of Caleb Powers and Capt. Davis were found pardons already issued by Governor Taylor, by reason of their arrest as the result of a conspiracy.

Governor Taylor has issued from Frankfort a statement setting forth his power and rights in the matter, and in justification of the issue of such pardons. He gives details, and traces the development of the Goebel conspiracy for the subversion of law, order and rightfully constituted authority in the state of Kentucky.

The Beckham government has been actively organizing a state militia, in opposition to the original National Guard of this state, which receives and obeys orders from Governor Taylor.

Powers, Davis, Culton and Harlan Whittaker are all now in jail in Louisville.

Frankfort, Ky., March 13.—The Kentucky legislature will adjourn sine die some time before midnight. Before the sessions met this morning, there was a strong inclination shown by members of both houses to expedite matters as much as possible and secure final adjournment some time this afternoon. Beyond the Senator Triplett resolution appropriating $100,000 for a reorganization of the state militia under Governor Beckham, there is little legislation of importance pending, and Democratic members of the House expressed confidence of passing this without trouble. Apparently no apprehension of further trouble for the present at least exists among members of either party. Republican Lieutenant Governor John Marshall held consultations during the morning with Democratic Adjutant General Castleman and several Democratic members of the legislature. The general situation was discussed.

All apprehension of further trouble apparently disappeared when the two houses met at the usual hour, without molestation from the state troops. It is probable now that a night session will be held.

Speculation as to Governor Taylor's future action still continues. Governor Taylor himself refused all interviews on the subject, but prominent Republicans who have talked with him on the subject assert emphatically that Governor Taylor will remain in Frankfort until the question of the governorship is finally passed upon.

Safe in Louisville.

Louisville, March 12.—Secretary of State Powers and Capt. Davis were brought here from Lexington, in custody, this morning, and placed in the county jail. The prisoners were driven from Lexington to Lawrenceburg, where they took a Louisville Southern train for this city.

DEMOCRATS ARE SUSTAINED

Louisville, Ky., March 10.—A decision sustaining the contention of the Democrats that the legislature is the tribunal designated by the constitution for the determination of contests for the office of governor and lieutenant governor was handed down in the circuit court this morning by Judge Fields. The Republicans will appeal the case to the state court of appeals, and if the decision there is against them will try to get a hearing before the United States supreme court. Judge Fields reviews the history of the case, and declares the line of authority to the effect that the courts cannot inquire into the motives which induced the action of the legislature is unbroken and must be taken as the law.

EPIDEMIC OF SMALLPOX.

Jackson, Miss., March 8.—An official report made to the Hinds county board of supervisors yesterday reveals an appalling state of affairs in the Jonesville neighborhood in the southern part of the county.

The community is literally honeycombed with smallpox of the most virulent and loathesome form, and, during the past six weeks, nearly one hundred deaths have occurred. On some days the death rate has been so large that it was impossible to secure coffins, and rude caskets were made from rails. Whole families have been wiped out of existence, and of several large families only one or two children are left. Many of the patients are now in a critical condition, are without medical attention and dying at the rate of from three to five per day. The death rate exceeds 75 per cent, and the entire lower portion of the county is demoralized. The board of supervisors will make an effort to check further spread, and at its morning session carte blanche was given to the physicians to purchase supplies and medicines. A bill for 43 coffins, used within the past two weeks, was allowed.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the nature functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

MR. PHELPS DEAD.

New Haven, Conn., March 10.—Hon. E. J. Phelps, former minister to England, died at his home in this city late yesterday afternoon, after an illness of about two months. The end was peaceful and for several hours before he passed away he was unconscious. There were present at the bedside, the wife and son, Charles Phelps, of Boston, and daughter, Mrs. Horatio Loomis, of New York, and his physician.

Though Prof. Phelps recovered from the pneumonia attack he was so weakened that he was unable to regain vitality. It had been hoped that he might recover until a few days ago when it was apparent that his strength had so failed that it was but a matter of hours when death would come.

The deceased was aged 77 years. He graduated from Middlebury College in 1840, and studied law with Horatio Seymour. In 1845 he removed to Burlington, Vt., and began the practice of law. He held many important public positions in his native state. He was the president of the American Bar Association, and in the same year he was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for governor of Vermont. In 1881 he became professor of law at Yale. In 1885 he was appointed minister to Great Britain by President Cleveland.

Professor Phelps had published many public addresses and was a frequent contributor to the magazines, writing for the Nineteenth Century a series of articles on "The Constitution of the United States."

New Haven, Conn., March 12.—Funeral services for the late Edward J. Phelps, ex-minister to England, were held yesterday in Battell chapel. Dr. Timothy Dwight delivered the funeral address. The college choir sang two hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Abide With Me."

The body was taken to Burlington, Vt., where the interment in the family plot will be made to-morrow.

FOREIGN

FAMOUS THEATRE BURNED.

Paris, March 8.—1:50 p. m.—The famous Theatre Francais has been destroyed by fire.

The fire broke out at about noon but was not discovered immediately with the result that the theatre was burning furiously before the fire brigade got to work. Even then the appliances were quite inadequate to cope with the conflagration and by 1:30 p. m. the interior of the building was a roaring furnace. The dense column of smoke rising from the fire attracted crowds from all parts of Paris, especially when the news spread that it was the Theatre Francais that was on fire, it being regarded as a national institution.

The firemen were engaged in saving as much of the properties as possible, and the square in front of the theatre was littered with suites of furniture, etc.

The theatre, which is the home of the Comedie Francais, was only reopened a fortnight ago after having been renovated for the exposition throngs expected to visit Paris during the year, with Dumas fils drama, "Diane de Lys," for which a special set of scenery and costumes had been provided. It is fortunate that the fire broke out so early as an hour or so later the building would have been filled with a matinee audience and a disaster would probably have resulted.

A rehearsal of the comedy "Bajazet," which was billed for the matinee was held this morning, and had just concluded when the fire broke out. Indeed, two of the actresses, Mmes Dudlay and Henriot were still on the stage when an electric wire fused, and a spark catching the scenery, the whole stage was soon in flames.

The charred corpse of a woman was found in the ruins. It was identified as that of Mademoiselle (not Madame) Henriot, who was a promising young actress. The face was so burned that it was very difficult to identify it, but, M. Coquelin and other Societaires of the Comedie Francaise, who have seen the body at the morgue, declare positively that it is that of Mlle. Henriot.

The Theatre Francais or Comedie Francais, was situated on the Place du Theatre-Francais, near the Palace Royale, and occupied the highest rank among the theatres of France. It was built in 1782, but was much altered in later years, the facades being modern. The Doric vestibule contained a statue of Talma, the tragedian, by David D'Angers, and figures of tragedy and comedy, by Duret, bearing respectively the features of the celebrated actresses Mlle. Rachel and Mlle. Mars. The "foyer du public" was adorned with a statue of Voltaire by Houdin; a chimney piece with a relief representing comedians crowning the figure of Moliere, by Lequesne; busts and scenes from the writings of celebrated French dramatists, and a new ceiling painting by Dubufe, the younger, of Truth enlightening the world. At the end of the corridor leading out of the foyer was a statue of George Sand, by Clesinger. The ceiling of the interior represented France distributing laurels to her three great dramatists Moliere, Corneille and Racine.

THE QUEEN IN LONDON.

London, March 8.—The Queen's arrival in London and the commencement of her visit to the metropolis were marked by scenes of enthusiasm unparalleled since the jubilee celebration. Throughout the demonstrations there predominated a note of triumph and the cheers that made the murky streets ring were almost as much in honor of the victories in South Africa as they were vociferous tributes of a loyal people to a monarch whose womanly sympathy has been so strikingly shown since the war began.

At Paddington the railway station had been cleared of the general public and outside thousands of people waited patiently. When the train from Windsor arrived at 12:30 p. m. a tremendous cheer went up. Her Majesty came down the sloping platform leaning on the arm of a turbaned Indian attendant and entered an open landau, in which also sat Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. They all wore black, and round her neck the Queen had a sable collarette.

From the packed sidewalks and from every available window came a continuous roar of cheers, while hundreds of little flags were waved all the way to Buckingham palace. The side streets were packed ten, twenty and sometimes a hundred deep. But it was around the palace itself that the chief throng gathered. By nine in the morning carriages, cabs and vehicles of every sort congregated in St. James Park, which the palace fronts. By noon it was estimated that 50,000 people were gathered about the Queen's town residence, waiting patiently. There were hundreds of police on hand, but they had little difficulty in keeping the crowd in order and opening gassages for peers, members of the house of commons and members of the household who were alone privileged to pass the great railings that shut off the palace. In the spacious court yard of the palace a representative gathering of Great Britain's best blood and brains walked up and down, chatting about the war and politics, jealously watched by the crowd outside the railings. Those who were not fortunate enough to get near the palace itself climbed up trees or stood on top of cabs, brightening the bare parks with flags.

Then, from Constitution hill, came the dull roar of distant cheers and the cry, "She is coming," was passed from mouth to mouth. "Stand back there," ordered the police and peeresses and ragged women edged away as well as they could, ladies not being admitted into the court yard.

Now the roar was taken up by those within the precincts of the palace. Back of their creaking hinges flew the great gates and up went the royal standard. A patrol of police went by, there was a flash of steel, as the Life Guardsmen and outriders trotted through the gates, and then all hats flew in the air, a mighty cheer arose, and slowly there passed a carriage on the back seat of which sat a little, black figure, heavily veiled, and nodding right and left.

Suddenly, for the first time in the day, the sun came out from behind the clouds and shone over the shouting thousands, and, piercing the veil it showed happy smiles lighting up the aged monarch's face. It was a repetition of the scene of the jubilee—the queen's weather in the truest sense of the word.

Still nodding vigorously Her Majesty passed out of sight into the quadrangle. There, the peers and commoners assembled and sang "God Save the Queen."

Outside there was pandemonium. Over the roadway which had been kept clear for the carriages the crowds swarmed until it was impossible for those near the railing to move an inch. Somebody started singing "God Save the Queen," and half a mile or more of people took up the strains. In response to this the Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York re-appeared on the balcony, which caused more enthusiasm. For a quarter of an hour the royal duke remained bareheaded before this great, yelling mass. The people, however wanted another sight of their queen, and it was over half an hour before the crowd realizing that Her Majesty was not coming out, broke up.

Those who saw the Queen unveiled said she looked remarkably well.

THE AMEER LOYAL.

London, March 9, 5:42 p. m.—The Ameer of Afghanistan has authorized his agent in London to publish the following statement of the policy of Afghanistan towards Great Britain and Russia. After saying that he had devoted much anxious thought to the possibility of Russia taking advantage of the Transvaal war to advance through Afghanistan on India, his highness adds:

"I have come to the conclusion that Russia feared Afghanistan, as a war with the Afghans would mean a general rising of all Islam, which would spread through Russia-Asia. Russia has not enough to combat such a rising. Her hold on the Mussulman countries she has conquered is insecure. They hate her, and, with ten times her power, Russia could not fight Afghanistan and India successfully.

"The Afghans prefer death to slavery, and their women and children are being taken by the Russians."

After saying he is willing to send numerous troops to help Great Britain in the Transvaal, but adding that the Afghans are unaccustomed to the sea, the Ameer adds:

"But England's troubles are always my troubles, her strength is my strength, and her weakness is my weakness. England must remember that I am always ready to fight for her on land, here or in India."

AFFAIRS IN KOREA.

Vancouver, B. C., March 8.—Oriental advices say that following the passage by the Japanese diet of a bill authorizing the opening of Japanese postoffices in Korea and China, the Japanese government has decided to open offices at Masampo, Gunsampo and Pinyang, in Korea, and also at Kew Chwang, Foo Chow, and one or two other places in China, from the beginning of November, 1900. This contemplated action is said to have elicited a protest from Russia, which views with unfriendly eye any Japanese extension in either China or Korea.

The Asaki Shimbun says the emperor of Korea was greatly perturbed at the circulation of a statement that certain American citizens in Seoul were taking part in a conspiracy to overthrow the imperial form of government and substitute a republican. The present adviser to the Korean government, who, like his predecessor, is an American, was expressly referred to as the leader in the alleged conspiracy and the cabinet placed some credence in this story. The United States minister was called upon for an explanation, but succeeded in convincing the emperor that his suspicions were unfounded.

THE QUEEN'S REASONS.

London, March 10.—Queen Victoria's decision to stay in her own dominions instead of going to Italy and all the jubilations in England in consequence are not entirely to the reasons attributed by the press. It is learned that the Italian government had daily been growing more nervous as the date of the queen's visit approached, and finally notified her majesty's government that it would not care to accept the responsibility of the sovereignty's safety, owing to the strong recrudescence of the anarchistic movement throughout Europe. Reports from other powers confirmed the Italian impressions. This, apparently, was the chief factor in the queen's sudden change of plans, though, doubtless, many of her ministers always thought it would be better policy for her to remain at home while the nation was in the throes of war. In any case, the result, with the accompanying celebrations and the announcements of the queen's coming trip to Ireland, has had the most beneficial effect on the United Kingdom.

CURIOUS ROMANCE.

London, March 10.—A curious romance comes from Chester, where there was recently admitted to the workhouse a Capt. Salisbury, son of the late member of parliament for Chester. Though only 44 years old, he has had a remarkable career as a soldier, war correspondent and author, finally falling upon very hard days. It seemed as if this distinguished pauper was doomed to spend the rest of his life in the poorhouse, when there suddenly appeared on the scene an apparently rich woman, described as Miss Emily Cunningham, of Ireland.

The sequel occurred Thursday last, when Capt. Salisbury was married to his visitor. They departed for Chester in great style and amidst no end of sensation.

From Pudding Lane To Pie Counter

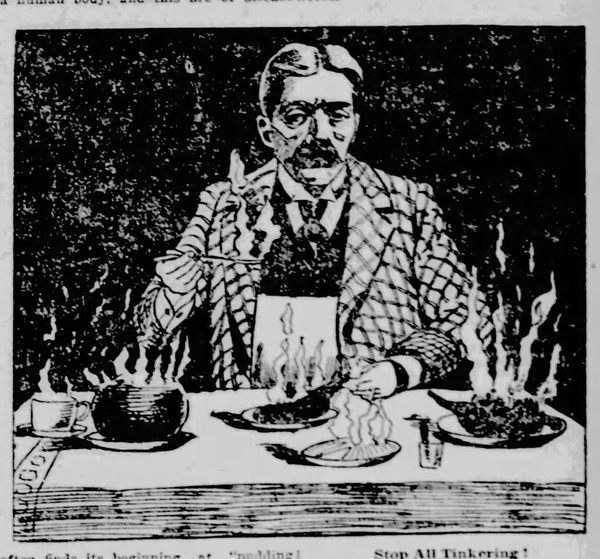
The Fearful Fire Which Consumed the English Metropolis Attributed to Gluttony.

The great fire of London began at Pudding Lane and ended at Pie Corner. The divines of the day seized upon the coincidence and proclaimed the fire a punishment for gluttony. The modern theologian would hardly stand by such a proposition. He believes that

"Gherizem and Ebal
Are in each human soul."

and that gluttony would be punished in the individual glutton by the logical consequences which follow the offense.

It is a fact not to be denied that overeating kindles the fire of disease in many a human body, and this fire of disease worse.



often finds its beginning at "pudding lane" in the sweet and soggy stuff which pleases the palate but offends the stomach of the eater.

Physiological living would demand that all food be selected primarily with respect to its nutritive value, the pleasures of the palate to be a secondary consideration. But that order is popularly reversed. First please the palate and let the nourishment take care of itself is the practical expression of the popular idea of eating and drinking. And so the body is fed (?) with all sorts of innutritious material, spiced or salted, acid or sweet. The palate is pleased and enjoys the flavors of the food, regardless of the discomfort of the over-loaded stomach, and the result is

A Nation of Dyspeptics.

Is that statement too sweeping? The increasing prevalence of diseases of the digestive and nutritive systems fully justifies the claim. "Weak" stomach is the general name given to a variety of these diseases. To many the whole range of them is summed up in the one word, "dyspepsia." To one who has had experience with this disease there is no other word so expressive of purgatorial torments as that one word, "dyspepsia." Mind and body suffer alike from its influence. To physical misery it adds the mental misery which is consequent on "anger, malice, and all uncharitableness."

"Your medicines have done so much for me that I cannot thank you enough for advice and kindness shown me," writes Mrs. Warren E. Parker, of Orange street, Nantucket, Mass. "Three years ago I was taken sick with what the doctor called nervousness and indigestion. He gave me medicine for the trouble, but I could not eat even a little toast or oatmeal without suffering severely. I felt hungry but hardly dared to eat anything. In a few months I began to have distressing pains right in the pit of my stomach. After the distress passed away it would leave my stomach so sore that I was obliged to lie in bed several days. I called the doctor again and he said I had catarrh of the stomach; gave me medicine, but it did me no good. I lost 28 pounds in three months. At last I was so bad that I thought I was beyond help. One of my friends loaned me Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser to read, and when I read that many people had been cured by his medicines I made up my mind to write to him, although I was so bad I didn't think there was any help for me. I wrote and stated my case and received a prompt reply. He told me I had indigestion, associated with a torpid liver, and he advised me to take his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and also his 'Pellets,' if constipated. I commenced taking his medicines immediately, and soon began to feel better. I have taken six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' two of 'Favorite Prescription,' and six vials of Doctor Pierce's Pellets. I have gained ten pounds. Am able to do all my work, and have not had a distressing spell for five months. Can eat everything. I cannot express thanks enough for the good the medicines have done me. If any one who is suffering, no matter what the cause may be, would only write to you for advice, I know you could help them."

If people realized the far reaching effects of diseases of the stomach and the allied organs of digestion and nutrition, they would make a business of getting well.

The Human Stomach

is to the organized structure of the body what the commissary department is to an organized army, what the tender is to the railroad engine. If soldiers are not fed they can't fight. Without the supply of fuel in the tender the engine will stop dead on the track. Every organ of the body depends on the stomach for its vitality, and that is why, when the stomach is diseased, and the digestive and nutritive functions imperfectly performed, any or all the great organs—brain, lungs, heart, kidneys or liver, may become involved in disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, and with the cure of these diseases other ailments which originated in a diseased condition of the stomach are cured through the stomach.

"I had been troubled with catarrh of the stomach and heart trouble," writes Mr. W. D. Merchant, of Tylersburg, Clarion Co., Penna. "Had doctored for some time without relief, then I began to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took seven bottles. Before I began to take it I weighed 119 pounds, and now I weigh 170. I am working steadily and feel like a well man. I send you many thanks."

"I have taken one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for indigestion and liver complaint," writes Mr. C. M. Wilson, of Yadkin College, Davidson Co., N. C. "Have had no bad spells since I commenced taking your medicine—in fact, have not felt like the same man. Before I took the 'Golden Medical Discovery' I could not eat anything without awful distress, but now I can eat anything I wish without having unpleasant feelings."

"I was a total wreck—could not sleep nor eat," writes Mr. J. O. Beers, of Berryman, Crawford Co., Mo. "For two years I tried medicine from doctors, but received very little benefit. I lost flesh and

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WASHINGTON.

THE TREATY AMENDED.

Washington, March 9.—The Senate committee on foreign relations to-day agreed to report the Hay-Pauncefote treaty amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with an amendment granting authority for the defense of the canal by this country when constructed.

The foreign relations committee was practically unanimously in favor of the amendment to the treaty. Some objection was made by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, but he will not oppose the measure in the Senate, accepting the change in order to hasten the action of the Senate. Quite an elaborate report has been prepared by Mr. Morgan, which will be submitted to the Senate in executive session, when the treaty is reported. It is the opinion of the members of the committee that the Senate will, with but little delay, ratify the treaty, as amended.

The amendment is brief. It simply provides that the restrictions in the treaty shall not operate to prevent the United States from using its own forces for the defense of the interests of the United States and the maintenance of order.

Senator Morgan was the only member of the committee who cast his vote against the amendment. Senators Bacon and Daniel, the only other Democrats present, voting with the Republicans. They also voted with the Republicans to have the treaty reported as amended.

Senator Morgan talked at length during the sitting of the committee in opposition to the amendment, practically consuming the entire time of the session. He contended for the utmost liberality toward other powers in the use of the proposed canal and held that American interests were fully safeguarded by the treaty as it stands. He also contended that an effort to amend the agreement might result in its defeat and indicated a purpose to oppose it to the utmost. Some of the senators expressed the hope that he would not go to this extent, and before the meeting adjourned there was felt to be some ground for the opinion that the Alabama senator would content himself with stating his opposition. While no member was authorized to speak for Great Britain the opinion was expressed that the government of that country would agree to the proposed modification of the treaty.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, moved that the doors be closed, and the Senate, at 12:20 p. m., went into executive session.

The following is the text of the amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty:

"Insert at the end of section 5, article II, the following:

"It is agreed, however, that none of the immediate foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this act shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

Washington, March 10.—Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, was in conference with Secretary Hay for half an hour at the state department to-day. The officials have nothing to say touching the future of the pending Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It is plain to be seen, however, that the action of the senate committee in bringing in the amendment yesterday is not acceptable, and is regarded by the officials as greatly endangering the life of the treaty. If the senate first adopts this amendment, and then ratifies the treaty, a conclusion by no means certain in the official mind, it is said that the President will feel obliged to sign it, placing the responsibility on the senate, and then leaving it to the British government to accept or reject. The officials believe that the British will reject the treaty, and in that case, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will prevail again, its force having been recognized, according to the officials, not only by the executive branch of our government in preparing the existing treaty, but also by the senate of the United States as evidenced in the report which accompanied the treaty yesterday when it was presented to the senate.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Senator Mason yesterday introduced in the senate a resolution calling upon the state department for all the correspondence between the governments of the United States and Great Britain relative to the Isthmian canal authorized by the late Secretary J. G. Blaine, and also a recapitulation of the contentions made by the various secretaries of state since the signing of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as to the validity of this treaty, the replies by the government of Great Britain and the violation of the terms of the treaty on the part of Great Britain which have been held by the government of the United States to have operated as an abrogation of the treaty. The purpose of the resolution is announced in the body of it to be "to secure from the state department a complete explanation as to the attitude of the various secretaries of state relative to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty." In the preamble, Gen. Lew Wallace is quoted as saying that Mr. Blaine had told him while secretary of state that he had written a note to the American minister to Great Britain instructing him to take the position that Great Britain, by her own acts, had rendered the treaty void. This statement is contrasted with the statement attributed to the state department that Secretary Frelinghuysen was the only secretary of state who had held the view that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had been cancelled.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Washington, March 12.—The United States supreme court to-day decided the contention between the city of Chicago and the Illinois railroad company over certain lands on the front of Lake Michigan. The decision of the Illinois supreme court, which was against the railroad company, was affirmed.

The case was a bill in equity instituted by the Illinois Central to obtain an injunction restraining the city of Chicago from interfering with the exercise of the right of the railway company to fill in for railroad purposes, certain lands submerged by the shallow waters of Lake Michigan in front of property owned by the railroad company and situated between Twenty-Fifth and Twenty-Seventh streets in Chicago, the purpose of the railroad company in reclaiming the land being to erect an engine house upon it.

CHINESE WIVES.

Washington, March 9.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding, following a decision of the United States supreme court, has notified collectors of customs that when the fact is established to the satisfaction of the authorities that a woman applying for admission to this country is the wife of a Chinese merchant lawfully domiciled here, she may be admitted without the certificate required in other cases. Although in the case in point the status of minor children was not involved the supreme court decision cited holds that minor children must be admitted on the same terms as the wife.

THE CORBIN CASE.

Washington, March 13.—In accordance with a resolution of the Senate Acting Secretary of War Meikeljohn has transmitted to the Senate all official and other papers in possession of the War department which relate to the court martial of Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Corbin, now adjutant general of the army. The court martial was held on charges preferred by Colonel T. J. Morgan, Fourteenth United States colored) infantry, and, as formulated, were: Cowardice, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.

The court's sessions were held in Chattanooga, Tenn., and on March 14, 1865, the verdict was returned. The court "most honorably" acquitted Lieutenant Colonel Corbin. At the conclusion of the formal record of the court's proceedings Colonel Lewis Johnson, president of the court, appending some scathing comment upon the conduct of three of the witnesses. As to one of these he said: "The court takes this occasion to animadvert upon the uncharitable conduct of Colonel T. J. Morgan, Fourteenth United States (colored) infantry towards the accused, Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Corbin, during the trial, and his unofficerlike conduct while giving his testimony for the prosecution, by attempting to take memoranda of the evidence so given until forbidden to do so by the court."

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Washington, March 10.—Chief Wilkie, of the treasury secret service, has been notified of the arrest in Philadelphia of Edward E. Grimmel, formerly a civilian clerk in the office of the disbursing office for the medical department of the army under Major J. D. Hall in San Francisco. The charge against him is that of the theft of United States property, and he was held by a United States commissioner for a further hearing on March 16. It is expected that he will be taken to San Francisco for trial.

The following statement of the operations of Grimmel and his record are furnished by Chief Wilkie:

"On the 23d day of last December Grimmel, then a clerk in the medical disbursing office at San Francisco, decamped with a check book containing 400 checks of the regulation engraved kind used by disbursing clerks, directed to the assistant treasurers of the United States. Information received by the secret service show that he came east and south, and during the month of January drew up the checks, made payable to him, to an amount approximating $10,000. He represented himself to be a purchasing agent for the medical department in some places, and in Texas as a purchasing agent for mules, and by this means secured the money. The banks through which he received money by these representations, so far as have been heard from, include the following:

"The Southern Texas National bank, of Houston, Texas, $4,300; the Memphis National bank, $1,000 on a check for $5,750; the Bankers' National bank, of Chicago, $100; the Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, $247; the Cincinnati National, $102; the First National bank of Covington, $180; the Continental National, of St. Louis, $360; the Mechanics', of St. Louis, $181.53; the Union National, of New Orleans, $250; and the New Orleans National, $300.

"The aliases Grimmel traveled under include S. A. Byrne, E. E. Grimshaw, E. E. Wallace, H. E. Stein, J. E. Peters, Harry Stein, Stein J. E. Hall, Harry Sanford and E. D. Smithers. Lately Grimmel came to New York, where it is said he registered at the Morton house under the name of E. E. Gordon. Subsequently he went to Philadelphia, where he was arrested yesterday. In many cases Grimmel presented checks to the banks for a much larger amount than he secured, and when these were refused persuaded the officials to give him a smaller amount on the plea of needing money.

"The prisoner is about 25 years of age and hails from Buffalo, N. Y., where he formerly worked as a drug clerk."

WILL EXTEND TIME.

Paris, March 13.—The French government has not yet received a request from Washington to extend the time for the ratification of the commercial treaty, but it is willing that more time shall be taken if America wishes it.

A representative of the Associated Press was informed by the foreign office that France fully appreciated the Senate's complete freedom of action and did not see in the proposed reference of the treaty to the finance committee any step inimical to its prospects. On the contrary, the French government was confident that the same good will would be shown in the finance as in the foreign relations committee. Meanwhile, however, no action would be taken here, because little doubt is felt that the treaty can be ratified in Paris in time if its ratification is assured in Washington.

TROOPS ENJOY GOOD HEALTH.

Washington, March 13.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a letter from Major L. M. Maus, chief surgeon of the second division of the Ninth army corps, which occupies the greater portion of Northern Luzon, containing interesting information of conditions that prevailed during the latter part of January. The letter is dated at Bantista. Major Maus says there are about 1,700 men in the second division separated in small detachments in many small towns. "I find our troops enjoying fairly good health," says Surgeon Maus, "and believe with proper sanitary conditions and living accommodations they, as a rule, would be as well off here as in the Southern states at home. Malaria is quite common as also are intestinal troubles but this comes principally from sleeping near the ground and drinking bad water. These diseases are increased by the frequency of 'hikes' or marches through the country after insurrectos, Ladrones and Tulasanes. When the trouble is over and the troops settle down in proper garrisons they will do as well as in the United States. Smallpox is common in all the towns among natives and they should be vaccinated. My health is good and I am quite satisfied with my detail to the Philippines; sorry that it did not come sooner."

POSTOFFICE RECEIPTS.

Washington, March 13.—A statement prepared by the postoffice department shows that the receipts at 50 of the largest postoffices during the month of February, 1900, were $3,562,547, an increase of $279,409, or 8½ per cent, over the corresponding month of the previous year. The receipts at some of the principal offices were:

New York, $735,837; Chicago, $520,748; Philadelphia, $270,809; Boston, $239,256; St. Louis, $147,857; Cincinnati, $101,113; Brooklyn, $110,443; San Francisco, $80,300; Pittsburg, $69,885.

The largest percentage of increase were Buffalo, 21.4; Richmond, 20.1; Los Angeles, Cal., 22.1, and Dallas, Texas, 21.7.

Decreases are shown at Cleveland, Dayton, O., and St. Poseph, Mo.

PUERTO RICAN BILL.

Washington, March 13.—The Republican senators have decided to hold a caucus for the settlement of their differences upon the Puerto Rican question, and a call has been issued for a meeting after the adjournment of the senate to-day. Senator Foraker, in charge of the bill providing a form of government for Puerto Rico, has drafted amendments to the bill which he thinks will meet the demands of all interests in the Republican party, and the measure as thus amended will be submitted to the caucus. So far there has been no departure from amicable feeling among senators, and there is a noticeable disposition to reconcile all differences in the interest of party harmony. In this desire the President is known to join heartily, but he has told senators who have visited him that he was equally anxious that certain principles should remain inviolate in the settlement. He urges among other things the retention of the house principle of protection and the establishment of a civil government.

Senator Foraker's amendments are understood to look to the retention of the tariff as applied to articles shipped from Puerto Rico to the United States, and to its being dispensed with on articles shipped to Puerto Rico, and also to the elimination of the provision for a delegate from Puerto to congress. It is believed that these concessions will satisfy both the free traders and the tariff men.

OUR GERMAN TRADE.

Washington, March 10.—Vice Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, reports to the state department that owing to the increased importation of American machines into Germany the total value of the imports of machinery increased from $10,472,000 in 1890 to $13,328,000 in 1898.

The vice consul transmits two newspaper reports touching upon American trade with Germany. The first appeals to the German shoe manufacturers to combine to secure an increase of the tariff on shoes to 20 per cent in order to ward off the invasion of American shoes.

Another extract inveighs severely against the German officials who awarded a contract for twenty American locomotives, charging that the Americans made their bid appear lower than the German bidders by omitting the tariff, amounting to about $1,000 on each locomotive. This "business trick" is severely criticised, and there is also a reference to American locomotives as inferior, being "locomotives built by the dozen."

The vice consul, however, says that this duplication of parts in American machinery is really a great virtue, while the bureau of foreign commerce points out that the American companies which bid upon the locomotives corrected the bid to compensate for the tariff before the awards were made.

Consul General Gunther reports the conviction, at Frankfort, of a German manufacturer of fruit syrups for adulteration.

THE CARTER CASE.

Washington, March 12.—Solicitor General Richards to-day gave notice that at the proper time he would file a motion to dismiss the appeal and writ of error in the case of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, now before the supreme court, on the ground that no constitutional question was involved in the case, and therefore the court was without jurisdiction in the matter.

LINCOLN'S REMAINS.

Springfield, Ill., March 10.—The remains of Abraham Lincoln were this morning transferred from the crypt of the national Lincoln monument to a temporary vault just north of the monument and on the brow of the hill overlooking Oak Ridge cemetery. The removal of the body was made necessary by the demolition of the monument preperatory to its entire reconstruction on a different plan, for which $100,000 was appropriated by the last legislature.

The ceremonies attending the transfer were very informal. State Treasurer Whittemore and Superintendent of Public Instruction Baylis, representing the present board of trustees of the monument, were present and witnessed the removal of the casket in their official capacity, and the Lincoln Monument association, the Lincoln Guard of Honor and the G. A. R. were also represented. None of the relatives of the dead President were there. When the cedar box containing the metallic casket was exposed to view it was found to be in a bad state of decay, and in a few years more it would have fallen to pieces. This is due to the moisture which has found its way into the concrete masonry which formed a covering for the casket. The casket itself was not opened, that ceremony being postponed until the remains are placed in their final resting place upon the completion of the new monument.

After the President's casket had been removed to the temporary vault, the casket containing the remains of Mrs. Lincoln, which were deposited by the side of the President in the monument, was removed to its temporary resting place, then the caskets containing the remains of "Tad," Eddie and Willie Lincoln, the three sons of the President, and of Abraham Lincoln, the son of Robert Lincoln, were removed. The temporary vault was then firmly sealed.

TROOPS TO RETURN.

New York, March 8.—A special to The Herald from Washington, says:

By direction of Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn instructions have been sent to Major General Otis to return to the United States some time in May one battalion each of the 14th, 18th and 23d infantry. The withdrawal of these troops was recommended by Major General Miles several months ago. He pointed out to the department that the three regiments designated would have been two years in the Philippines in June next.

There is no doubt that the decision of the department to withdraw three battalions, which number more than one thousand two hundred men, is influenced to some extent by the disorganization of the rebel army and the prospect that the American troops will no longer meet with resistance from an organized force.

THE RED ASH DISASTER.

Hinton, W. Va., March 7.—It is practically a certainty that 42 lives were lost in yesterday's explosion at the Red Ash mines. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but is supposed to have been caused by a miner entering an unused room in the mines with an open lamp. There were 42 men in the mine at the time of the explosion, and if it had occurred 20 minutes later the loss of life would have reached 150 or more. The names of those in the mines at the time of the explosion as far as known are:

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, and all derangements of the internal Viscera. 25 cts. a box. At Druggists' or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, NEW YORK.

A "HALL OF FAME."

New York, March 8.—Through the generous gift of a modest citizen, New York will soon have a Pantheon, a Hall of Fame for Great Americans, in which the memory of our distinguished ones will be kept green—where the deeds of American citizens in every walk of life may be perpetuated in bronze or marble, of colors, or by a single inscription, as those of great Germans are perpetuated in the Ruhmes halle near Munich.

Publicity was given to this generous donation at the quarterly meeting of the council of the New York university, held Tuesday. Of the donor nothing would be said, except that he is a citizen of New York, and a friend of the university.

The plans of the Hall of Fame are already completed by Stamford White, and the contract will be let to John J. Tucker, builder.

The donor makes the following conditions, which have been accepted:

The money is to be used for building a colonnade 500 feet in length at University Heights looking toward the Palisades and the Harlem and Hudson river valleys. The exclusive use of the colonnade is to serve as "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans."

One hundred and fifty panels, each about two by eight feet, will be provided for inscriptions. Fifty of these will be inscribed in 1900, provided 50 names shall be approved by the two bodies of judges named below. At the close of every five years thereafter five additional panels will be inscribed, so that the entire number shall be completed by A. D. 2000.

The statue, bust or portrait of any person whose name is inscribed may be given a place either in the "Hall of Fame" or in the museum adjoining.

The university will invite nominations until May 1 from the public in general of names to be inscribed, to be addressed by mail to the chancellor of the university, New York city.

Every name that is seconded by any member of the senate of the university will be submitted to one hundred or more persons throughout the country who may be approved by the senate, as professors or writers of American history or especially interested in the same, and each name must be finally approved by a two-thirds vote of the thirteen regular members of the New York University senate, who are the chancellor, with the dean and senior professor of each of the six schools, and by a majority of the honorary members voting, the latter being each the president or representative of one of the six theological faculties in or near New York city.

No name may be inscribed except of a person born in what is now the territory of the United States, and of a person who has been deceased at least ten years.

In the first 50 names must be included one or more representatives of a majority of the following fifteen classes of citizens: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes.

Should these restrictions leave vacant panels in any year, the senate may fill the same the ensuing year, following the same rules.

New York, March 8.—The Evening World asserts that it has information that Miss Helen Gould is the donor of the $100,000 for the erection of a "Hall of Fame," in connection with the University of New York. An attempt to obtain a confirmation of the report elicited from Miss Gould and Chancellor McCracken, of the university, only noncommittal responses. The conditions of the gift are that the donor's identity shall not be disclosed.

GREAT SNOW SLIDES.

Vancouver, B. C., March 13.—No overland train has arrived here since Sunday, all traffic being suspended by mud and snow slides in the interior. Heavy snow slides are reported from the Selkirk mountains, carrying down trees and immense rocks, sweeping away the Cut Bank truss bridge, 150 feet long, between Bear creek and Six Mile creek.

From Sandon comes the news of an even more serious disaster. A landslide demolished six houses in the lower part of the town, burying one of the tenants, William McLeod, beneath the mass of debris, which crushed the houses as if they had been eggshells. Three other occupants of the dwellings were seriously injured, and half a dozen sustained lesser injuries. Delayed overland passengers will go through to-day, transferring around the break in the line.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

Providence, R. I., March 13.—The Republican state convention here to-day was the largest political gathering of the sort ever held in this state. The entusiasm from the beginning to the end of the proceedings was marked. George H. Utter, of Westerly, was chairman.

The following nominations were made by acclamation:

For governor—William Gregory, North Kingston.

Lieutenant governor—Charles Dean, Providence.

Attorney general—Willard B. Tanner, Providence.

Secretary of state—Charles P. Bennett, Providence.

General treasurer—Walter A. Read, Gloucester.

The following delegates to the National Republican convention were elected:

At-large—General Charles R. Brayton, Providence; Frank E. Carpenter, Providence; Lucius B. Darling, Pawtucket; Charles H. Child, Providence.

Alternates—John T. Blodgett, Elam W. Olney, Harry C. Curtis, George L. Pierce, all of Providence.

First district—William P. Buffum, Newport; Joseph C. Fletcher, Bristol; alternates, George R. Lawton, Tiverton; Leffords Hoffman, Bristol.

Second district—B. Frank Robinson, Jr., South Kingston; Richard Thornley, East Greenwich. Alternates, Albert S. Babcock, Hopkinton; Walter E. Spink, Coventry.

A PITIFUL CASE.

Chicago, March 10.—An alleged taint of Ethiopian blood coursing through the veins of a woman whose parents were of a pure blonde type, and who believes herself to be of unmixed Caucasian blood, is at the bottom of a suit filed her to-day by Mrs. Virginia Garrabrant against her father-in-law, Robert T. Garrabrant, for alienating her husband's affections. She asks $25,000 damages, and in another petition prays that her husband, Robert T. Garrabrant, be compelled to afford her maintenance. The woman, who is 24 years of age, was married some years ago at Columbus, O. Her husband died leaving her with one child, a boy.

April 1, 1899, she was married to her present husband. It is alleged that the latter's father, in making an investigation at Columbus, claimed to have discovered that, through one of hi daughter-in-law's ancestors, who cam from Louisiana, the plaintiff inherite Ethiopian blood. This alleged discovery the petition recites, was used to influence young Garrabrant to break with his wife.

BOERS APPEAL FOR PEACE

Uncle Sam Conveys the Request--Great Britain Won't Accept.

London, March 13.—The United States government, at the request of President Kruger and President Steyn, has offered to the British government its services as mediator, with the view of bringing about peace in South Africa. Lord Salisbury, however declined, but in a most courteous way.

The representations made to Great Britain were so put that they assumed nothing of a desire to intervene, but simply transmitted the communications made to United States Consul Adelbert S. Hay, at Pretoria, with the accompanying assurances that anything the state department could do in the interests of peace would be gladly undertaken. The well-known aversion of the British government to any foreign intervention does not appear to have been aroused, and, while Lord Salisbury was unable to comply, he expressed his appreciation of the United States' efforts in behalf of humanity.

The offer of mediation springs from Pretoria, where Mr. Hay, with the other consuls, subsequent to Presidents Kruger and Steyn sending their peace cablegram to Lord Salisbury, were asked to endeavor to secure the good offices of their respective governments, apparently with the view of bringing outside influence to bear upon Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer overtures. These seem to have been fruitless, except in the instance of the United States consul, whose representations to Secretary Hay were forwarded March 12, to the United States embassy in London, with the instructions outlined above. Minister White, the charge d'affaires, personally presented them to Lord Salisbury.

As the Boer overtures had already been answered to the effect that no propositions including the retention of the republic's independence could be considered, the presentation of the American offer was already too late, but the premier, apparently, deemed it a matter of sufficient importance to put them on record with a formal reply.

Won't Grant Independence.

London, March 13, 4:47 p. m.—In the house of lords to-day, the premier, Lord Salisbury, read the British government's reply to Presidents Kruger and Steyn. The concluding sentence is as follows:

"Her majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegram by saying it is not prepared to assent to the independence of either the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

Germany's Answer.

Berlin, March 13.—It is semi-officially announced that when the Orange Free State and the Transvaal addressed to a number of the larger and smalled states a request for friendly mediation, the German government replied that it would willingly participate, provided the essential condition of such mediation were present, namely the certainty that both belligerents desired it.

London, March 13.—A parliamentary paper containing the telegrams sent to the British government by the presidents of the South African republic and the Orange Free State and Great Britain's reply thereto was issued this afternoon. It first gives the telegram sent by the two presidents to the Marquis of Salisbury:

"Bloemfontein, March 5.

"The blood and the tears of thousands who have suffered by this war and the prospect of all moral and economic ruin wherewith South Africa is now threatened, make it necessary for both belligerents to ask themselves dispassionately and as in the sight of the triune God for what they are fighting and whether the act of each justifies all this appalling misery and devastation. With this object and in view of the assertions of various British statesmen to the effect that this war was begun and is being carried on with the set purpose of undermining Her Majesty's authority in South Africa and of setting up an administration over all of South Africa independent of Her Majesty's government, we consider it our duty to solemnly declare that this war was undertaken solely as a defensive measure to maintain the threatened independence of the South African republic, and is only continued in order to secure and maintain the incontestible independence of both republics as sovereign international states and to obtain the assurance that those of Her Majesty's subjects who have taken part with us in this war shall suffer no harm whatever in person or property.

"On these conditions, but on these conditions alone, are we now, as in the past, desirous of seeing peace re-established in South Africa; while, if her majesty's government is determined to destroy the independence of the republics there is nothing left to us and to our people but to persevere to the end in the course already begun. In spite of the overwhelming pre-eminence of the British empire we are confident that God who lighted the unextinguishable fire of love of freedom in the hearts of ourselves and of our fathers will not forsake us and will accomplish His work in us and in our descendants. We hesitated to make this declartion earlier to your excellency as we feared that as long as the advantage was always on our side and as long as our forces held defensive positions far within her majesty's colonies such a declartion might hurt the feelings and honor of the British people. But now that the prestige of the British empire may be considered to be assured by the capture of one of our forces by her majesty's troops and that we have thereby been forced to evacuate other positions which our forces had occupied, that difficulty is over and we can no longer hesitate to clearly inform your government and people in the sight of the whole civilized world, why we are fighting and on what conditions we are ready to restore peace."

The Marquis of Salisbury to the presidents of the South African republic and the Orange Free State:

"Foreign Office, March 11.

"I have the honor to acknowledge your honor's telegram, dated March 5, from Bloemfontein, of which the purport is principally to demand that her majesty's government shall recognize 'the incontestable independence' of the South African republic and Free State as 'sovereign international states,' and to offer on those terms to bring the war to a conclusion.

"In the beginning of October last peace existed between her majesty and the two republics under conventions which then were in existence. A discussion had been proceeding for some months between her majesty's government and the South African republic, of which the object was to obtain redress for certain very serious grievances under which the British residents in South Africa were suffering. In the course of these negotiations the South African republic had, to the knowledge of her majesty's government, made considerable armaments and later had consequently taken steps to provide corresponding reinforcements of the British garrisons at Cape Town and in Natal. No infringements of the rights guaranteed by the convention had, up to that point, taken place on the British side. Suddenly, at two days' notice, the South African republic, after issuing an insulting ultimatum, declared war upon her majesty, and the Orange Free State, with whom there had not even been a discussion, took a similar step. Her majesty's domains were immediately invaded by the two republics. Siege was laid to three towns within the British frontier, a large portion of two colonies was overrun with great destruction of property and life, and the republics claimed to treat the inhabitants of extensive portions of her majesty's dominions as if those dominions had been annexed by one or the other of them.

"Your honors make some observations of a negative character upon the object with which these preparations were made. I do not think it necessary to discuss the questions you have raised. But the results of these preparations, carried on with great secrecy, have been that the British empire has been compelled to confront an invasion which has entailed upon the empire a costly war and the loss of thousands of precious lives. This great calamity has been the penalty that Great Britain has suffered for having of recent years acquiesced to the existence of the two republics. In view of the use to which the two republic have put the position which was given them, and the calamities their unprovoked attack have inflicted on her majesty's dominions, her majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegram by saying that they are not prepared to assent to the independence of the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

FRANCE WON'T MEDIATE.

Paris, March 13, 1:50 p. m.—A representative of the Associated Press has secured from a responsible mouthpiece of the French government the following exposition of France's attitude in the matter of intervention in the Anglo-Transvaal war, which, it is said, has been solicited by President Kruger. The official quoted said:

"We believe it is true that the Transvaal has sent a request to the powers for their intervention, though up to this morning President Kruger's message has not reached us. As far as France is concerned, she certainly will not take the initiative in offering England mediation, nor will Russia, for the dual alliance is naturally working together in this question. We feel that in the present excited state of public feeling in England, and especially as regards ourselves, any step taken by the French government would defeat its own object, and instead of opening a way to honorable peace, would act as oil on flames and probably only create fresh complications. We consider that overtures for mediation can emanate from some power whose cordial relations with England prevent such a suggestion being construed as an unfriendly act. The emperor of Germany, for instance, might take the initiative, or President McKinley, without fear of creating the friction which stands in the way of any such action on our part, and after this is done full reliance can be placed on the unqualified support of France and Russia, whose only desire is to see the end of bloodshed, and who are eager to lend their good offices in bringing about this end."

CUBA'S EXHIBIT.

New York, March 13.—Cuba's exhibit for the Paris exposition reached this city to-day on board the United States transport Buford from Havana. The exhibit comprise 100 large cases, which will be forwarded to Havre by an early steamer.

Dynamite Factory Goes Up.

Pompton, N. J., March 9.—The Smith fuse manufactory at this place blew up to-day and four persons were killed and a number more or less injured.

They were at work in the factory with about 30 other men and girls. The bodies of the four persons killed were badly mangled and some of them blown to pieces.

Percy Jacobus was blown into the river and was badly hurt.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, March 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

A certain hesitation in business with shrinkage in its volume is not unusual or unnatural at this season. It is not necessarily disheartening, therefore, if business is no longer as large in volume as ever, but falls behind that of February and January, or of the corresponding week last year.

Strikes in building trades or of machinists and others at Chicago affect many industries and the wages of 50,000 hands.

The remarkable rise in cotton has apparently met the expected reaction which tends for the time to depress business. A few great corporations are striving to hold prices without regard to present demand, hoping that the need of the consumers may prevent reaction and renew the rise of last year. Wide differences of opinion also exist regarding the effects of monetary action by Congress.

The output of iron furnaces March 1, was 292,643 tons weekly, against 248,014 February 1, and unsold stocks increased 35,516 tons in February, making consumption 40,921 tons daily, against 41,642 tons in January. Temporary stoppage of four furnaces near Pittsburg by a strike, and the reduction of output by many furnaces in blast, perhaps in part desired and in part the effect of scarcity of coke, have supported prices of pig and the only change is a slight decline in plates. Much business is evidently deferred just now because of doubt regarding future prices.

Estimate of wheat in farmers' Lands March 1, 161,000,000 bushels, according to the American Agriculturist, do not indicate a lack of supply this year, for with 54,000,000 bushels in visible stocks there is in sight nearly as much as a year ago when foreign demands were extraordinary, and yet the crop year ended with over 333,000,000 bushels in visible supply.

This year net exports in seven months, flour included, have been 11,221,835 bushels, against 140,916,407 last year, and in February enough to make about 125,000,000 bushels, against 105,000,000 bushels last year, with no indications of a future foreign demand approaching that of last year from March 1 to July 1.

Returns as to condition of winter wheat are also satisfactory; but of late prices have been very low and have advanced this week nearly three cents for spot and one cent for May options.

MARCH CROP REPORT.

Washington, March 12.—The March report of the statistician of the department of Agriculture will show the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands on March 1 to have been 158,700,000 bushels, or 28 per cent of last year's crop, as compared with 198,000,000 bushels, or 29.3 per cent of the crop of 1898, on hand March 1, 1899.

The corn in farmers' hands is estimated at 772,700,000 bushels, or 37.2 per cent of last year's crop, against 800,000,000 bushels or 41.6 per cent of the crop of 1898, on hand March 1, 1899. The proportion of total crop of last year shipped out of the country where grown is estimated at 16.8 per cent, or about 348,000,000 bushels. The proportion of the total crop of last year that was of merchantable standard is estimated at 86.6 per cent.

Of oats there are reported to be about 290,900,000 bushels, or 36.5 per cent of last year's crop, still in farmers' hands, as compared with 282,000,000 bushels, or 38.7 per cent of the crop of 1898, on hand March 1, 1899.

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston, March 8.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says:

The wool market has been almost lifeless since our last report. There has been but little inquiry for any kind of stock as most manufacturers have been practically out of the market, being pretty well supplied for the time being and will not be tempted to buy. Those who are not plentifully supplied have been holding off pending the opening of the London wool sales, and the fact that the sales opened on Tuesday at a decline of 7 1-2@10 per cent has not been calculated to induce them to hasten their purchases of raw material.

In such a dull condition of affairs the market is naturally a little weak, although at this writing owners of wool have not maintained any marked disposition to press sales, as they well know that many manufacturers are so well stocked with wool that it would require considerable concession to induce them to take hold. The sales of the week amounted to 1,800,000 domestic and 85,000 foreign, making a total of 1,885,000 against a total of 2,391,000 for the previous week and a total of 3,322,000 for the corresponding week last year. Sales since Jan. 1, 32,501,000 pounds, against 36,802,500 pounds for the corresponding time last year.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., March 13.—1:15 p. m.—The usual reaction and nervousness that follows a market of abnormal strength, was evident in the local market to-day and, as a result, wheat was weak and lower. Early cables showed a better demand and a firmer tone to the foreign markets, and steadied the market for the time being, but the influences under which the market was laboring, forced it to respond. Bradstreet's showed a small decrease in the visible supply where an increase was confidently expected.

Chicago was weak and indifferent shortly after the opening, and the big northwest receipts hammered the price down at that point. The cash situation in this country and abroad remains about the same, and the heavy movement towards consuming countries will probably make future deliveries easier.

Liverpool wheat closed to-day, spot unchanged with May ¼ and July ⅛ higher. The continental markets closed higher.

May wheat here opened at 72⅝c, unchanged from yesterday. It eased off shortly after the call and sold down to 72⅜, reacting to 72¾ and then went down to 72, where it closed weak. July followed about the same course after opening unchanged at 71⅛, selling down to 70⅞, and reacting to 71, from which point it declined rapidly to the closing price, 70¾c. Cash wheat opened at 71½c, and after a sale of six cars at that price, declined to 71c, where it closed.

Corn opened higher and firm with May selling at 38⅛, cash corn at 37 and July at 38⅜. May sold off to 37¾ and July declined to 38, while cash corn remained the same. The prices quoted on the close were July 38, May 37¾, No. 2 mixed 37, No. 3 mixed 36¾.

Oats were dull and lower, May being unchanged at 25, No. 2 mixed ⅛ lower at 24½, No. 2 white ½ down at 26½, No. 3 white ½ lower at 25½. Rye, 58½c.

Clover seed was unchanged from yesterday, the demand being probably a little bit better and the receipts larger. The off grades were in ready demand, and the sales were 20 bags of March at $5.60. The receipts were 1,180 bags, against 1,400 last year and the shipments were 635 bags against 654 last year.

Quotations to-day were: Old prime, $4.55; No. 2, $4.55@4.60; March, $5.60 bid; October, $5.20.

Grain receipts to-day were: Wheat, 8,500, against 11,492 last year; corn, 25,716, against 54,616; oats, 12,000, against 8,000.

The sales to-day were six cars of March wheat at 71½, 266,000 of May and 136,000 of July.

At Chicago.

A lower and weaker market might reasonably be expected after the abnormal strength shown in corn yesterday. The reaction that usually follows a strong market exerted its force on both wheat and corn, which, filled with the inevitable profit taking on bulged markets, forced the price down until it found a figure where the profit taking ceased, and steadied.

The wheat market went into the pit and took a big bunch of profits on the bulge. The pit had the biggest crowd of the year in it and considerable excitement was caused by seeing heavy long interests walk off with profits that could be estimated in blocks of $500,000.

May corn opened ⅛c up from yesterday, at 38⅜@38¼c, but under the continued selling, ran off to 37¾c, reacting later, on the strength of profit taking, to 37¾@37¼c. While May was running down, July was following it, and sold off to 37½c, but when Cudahy unloaded his May and bought July freely the price reacted to 38⅜.

Cables came steady on corn and higher on wheat, which steadied both markets considerably. The local corn receipts today were 584 cars and the primary receipts of corn were 476,716 bushels against 657,000 last year.

May closed ⅛c down from yesterday, at 37½c, and July ⅛c down, at 37¾c.

Wheat opened higher and influenced by higher cables and the strength in corn. May was ⅛c higher, at 66⅝@66¾c, and July a shade higher at 67⅛@67⅜c. The market reacted soon, however, influenced by the break in corn and the big north-west receipts of 502 cars, and fell off to 66c for May and 66⅝c for July.

May afterward rose to 66¾ and July to 67⅛. Some cash business was reported, although it did not reach the proportions expected, 110,000 bushels of northern being worked for export. Bradstreet's estimates made the decrease of wheat in the visible 1,638,000 bushels, against an increase of 1,500,000 float, making the total decrease 138,000. Corn increased 2,700,000 and oats 428,000. Last year Bradstreet reported an increase of 317,000 in the visible corn.

May wheat closed ⅝ down at 65⅝, and July 1½ down at 65¾.

The oats market was dull and influenced by other grains. Receipts here were 258 cars. May opened unchanged at 24, and touched 23¾@24.

Provisions opened steady but quiet, easing off later on profit taking and with the break in corn. May pork opened 7½ lower to 10 higher at $11.07½@12½ and sold to $10.97½. May lard opened a shade higher at $6.05@6.07½, and May ribs a shade lower at $6.00@6.05. May lard showed comparative firmness.

New York Produce.

New York, March 12.—Butter—Receipts, 7,337 packages; market firm. June creamery, 18@23½c; western creamery, 20@23c; factory, 17@20c. Cheese—Receipts, 2,374 packages; market strong; fancy large, white, 13@13¼c; fancy large, colored, 13¼@13½c; fancy small, white, 13@13¼c